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35¢

Prediction After Month-Long Tour

Barring Miracle, LBJ Will Lose in '68

By TED LEWIS

We come back from four weeks of poking around the byways of six Eastern states to find the most disgusting kind of political pap being dispensed here about how Lyndon Johnson is going to be a real hard man to beat in 1968.

What we have to report is that every local yokel we talked to didn't like LBJ one little bit. And, what is perhaps more important, once they spotted our D.C. license plates they spoke out bitterly and succinctly without waiting to be asked what they thought of the President.

There is nothing unusual about this sort of finding in grass-roots tapping. It is par for the vacation courses traveled by other political observers, east, west, north or south.

But the significance of this anti-Johnson feeling often gets larded over with erudite surmises that tomorrow, or a year from now, folks will start being for Lyndon instead of against him.

In our opinion the animosity is too deep-seated ever to shift materially. It is fundamentally a personality dislike. It suggests, as some of the country's smartest politicians privately agree, that the key issue in next year's presidential election will be Johnson himself.

Barring an LBJ-wrought miracle—such as an end to the Viet Nam war on our terms—the President would, therefore, appear most unlikely to win a second term. Even with such a miracle, the election could be a tossup, for regardless of whom the Republicans offer as an alternative, or what flossy campaign slogan the GOP thinks up, the deep-down issue will be "can you take four more years of LBJ?"

What is in danger of being lost sight of is that Johnson's personality problem is beyond redemption. He is what he is. He is the same cunning wheeler-dealer that he was while in the House 30 years ago. His image is indelible. His appeals for support are emotional, stereotyped. He cannot improve further his questionable success as a TV personality.

If people don't like him now, how then can they be expected to embrace him in November 1968? He thus faces the task a year from now of cutting down to size his Republican adversary—before an electorate more determined to cut him down instead. In other words, anti-Johnson sentiment seems most likely to prevail, rather than pro-Romney, or pro-Reagan or pro-Nixon sentiment.

Getting back to the pap that is being fed here in Washington in the face of this snowballing big issue—Johnson himself—let's inspect the soundness of some of the estimates of how the President has a pronounced edge looking to 1968.

There is, for example, the line peddled by the President himself—that the American people always re-elect a President when there is a war on. Lincoln was re-elected in 1864, McKinley in 1900 and FDR in 1944. But the only comparable war with the present Viet conflict was the Korean "police action," and Harry S Truman did not choose to run in 1952 when Korea was the chief issue.

The other pap that all voters should resent has even been spread by some top Republicans, like Richard Nixon. It is to the effect that it is ultra hard to beat an incumbent President seeking re-election.

This view is based on the fact that a White House incumbent has a ready-made sounding board on which he can make his pitch to the nation. Plus, of course, the entrenched party-in-power bureaucracy, the office holders who don't want to lose their jobs.

But in Johnson's case, the more he has used the White House sounding board to communicate with the people, the more lack of communications has subtly developed. Otherwise, he would by now have eliminated his personality problem, rather than worsened it.

And as for the Democratic party itself, which by now should be a compact, efficient organization bulwarked by thousands of "deserving Democrats" in lush jobs, it is a skeleton—a demoralized contraption.

And it is so mainly because the President wants to push all political buttons from the White House rather than develop the Democratic National Committee into an effective 1968 campaign instrument.

As an incumbent President, therefore, Johnson is in a far less favorable position than Eisenhower in 1956 or Franklin Roosevelt from 1936 on.

In our limited absence from Washington, there was some more of this kind of pap tossed around. There has been talk about how the people never turn down an Administration when the economy is good, even if not booming.

This has a traditional foundation. In the old days, there were the boom and depression cycles. The "full dinner pail" had oomph as an issue soon after the turn of the century. Later came the "two cars in every garage" and "prosperity is just around the corner" slogans of the Hoover years and, nearer our own present time, the GOP line about "everything is booming but the guns."

But the economy has generally been so strong, and jobs so sufficient in the last couple of decades, that the issue has lost its decisive importance. Johnson can sway few votes with it in 1968. He probably will not try because the average voter is probably going to say "so what—it's inflation I'm worried about, not my job."

This sort of appraisal of the President's serious political problems might suggest that Johnson would pass up trying for a second term. But of course he will run, for he prefers to count his blessings and in the process convince himself he can find the answers to his problems even if his record on this count is comparatively lousy.

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NEWSPAPER

When people start asking

WHY?

they deserve an honest answer.

See page 5

for the right one.

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YOUR WEEKLY WASHINGTON REPORT

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● Reagan for President groups are sprouting up around the country. Among them: Republicans for Ronald Reagan operates out of Owosso, Mich.; its Youth for Reagan Division, led by Darlene Parsons, is headquartered in Canton, Ohio; Russell Carter, a former GOP state senator, has set up a New Hampshire Ronald Reagan for President club; Colorado's Reagan movement claims 2,000 members at $1 each; this past weekend, Young Americans for Freedom announced the formation of Students for Reagan; Americans for Ronald Reagan, with offices in Tucson, Ariz., and New Orleans, La., is busy setting up state chapters; and in Indiana, a Draft Reagan Committee has been established.

● Hubert Humphrey's frantic criss-crossing of the country to rally Democrats behind a President who is sagging in popularity appears to be falling on deaf ears (see front page). Gov. **Lester Maddox** of Georgia, a segregationist, is seriously thinking of endorsing George Wallace, despite Humphrey's attempts to keep Maddox in the regular Democratic fold. And upon his nomination as Democratic nominee for governor of Mississippi last week John Bell Williams stated flatly he would not support LBJ in 1968.

● Democratic Gov. **Robert Docking** of Kansas, who vigorously supports LBJ's Viet Nam policy, has also pointedly refused to say whether he prefers LBJ to other Democratic presidential choices in 1968. Asked if he favored Johnson, Docking dodged the question last week by saying his assumption was that LBJ would "seek re-election." Pressed again as to who his choice would be, Docking said: "I'll wait for the nominating convention. I haven't seen anyone declaring against him."

● Humphrey isn't the only Administration wheelhorse trying to salvage LBJ's job in 1968. Top political strategist for the White House, **Larry O'Brien,** urged Democrats to support LBJ next year at the annual four-day Western States Democratic Conference in Los Angeles. O'Brien was known to have buttonholed conferees, telling them "all is lost" if the Democrats begin to run away from the President.

● Already under indictment on a federal firearms charge and a Maryland charge of inciting to riot, black revolutionary **H. Rap Brown** told a Negro crowd in Camden, N.J., last week, "The only way to defend yourself is to go and get some guns." After the rally, police had to move in quickly to calm unruly elements who had begun a rock-throwing, bottle-tossing rampage.

● The anti-poverty people, of course, couldn't overlook a man with Brown's qualities as a leader of the poor. The **United Planning Organization,** the anti-poverty agency in the Nation's Capital, revealed last week that it had employed Brown for more than a year as a neighborhood worker.

● Despite Stokely Carmichael's revolutionary call to "**Black Power**" and his ceaseless attacks against the "honky" white man, the pro-Communist firebrand continues to date white, Protestant females. "If that becomes widely known," says one close student of Carmichael, "that could hurt him with the Muslims and the more devoted 'Black Power' boys."

● **Herbert L. Matthews,** the New York Timesman who discovered Fidel Castro and turned him into a modern day Simon Bolivar, retired last week after 45 years in the news business. In a final column Matthews said that because "people want to live decent, healthy, dignified lives . . . there will be revolutions," adding: "Revolutions are cruel experiences for a nation. At best they are like surgical operations, painful but salutary." At worst, he does not say.

● The **National Student Association,** which has now endorsed "Black Power" "by any means necessary," has received $376,619 from the Office of Economic Opportunity since March 1, 1966. An OEO spokesman told Human Events the student organization has received over $274,000 this year alone, with a $29,804 grant in March and another $244,401 in April.

● After attending the NSA conference as an observer, Young Americans for Freedom member and Human Events journalism student Alan Bock says the organization plans to "channel at least $200 per month into an office in Wisconsin to urge a 'no' vote on LBJ in the Wisconsin primary. This operation goes under the code name of **'Madison Project'** and was discussed openly by some of the officers at the NSA Congress." Where does NSA hope to get the money? Bock says NSA plans to use funds from the Office of Economic Opportunity.

● The American Civil Liberties Union has rushed to the aid of the American Nazi party. ACLU attorneys will go into court to secure the party's "right" to stage a Nazi burial for **George Lincoln Rockwell** in the Culpeper, Va., military cemetery. The Pentagon had ruled that while Rockwell, a Navy veteran, could be buried at Culpeper, the Nazis could not desecrate the cemetery by wearing Storm Trooper uniforms and carrying swastikas. Argued the ACLU, presumably with a straight face: "It should not be forgotten that [the swastika] is also a religious symbol sacred to many American tribes."

● A group of radical Democratic congressmen sent **Paul Timothy Gorman** to the Chicago gathering to keep them abreast of conference developments. The Demos who sent Gorman: Representatives Don Edwards (Calif.), Phillip Burton (Calif.), Robert W. Kastenmeier (Wis.), Donald M. Fraser (Minn.), John Conyers (Mich.), Benjamin S. Rosenthal (N.Y.) and William F. Ryan (N.Y.). Gorman, a radical leftist himself, has been on the payroll of these congressmen for some time (see Human Events last week, page 9).

● The **National Conference for New Politics,** whose Chicago convention was keynoted by Dr. Martin Luther King last week, has warmly received Communists into its organization. Communist party representatives will not only appear as delegates and observers, but conference coordinator Michael Wood said last week that "individual Communists will be welcome to participate" and would "provide leadership." (For more on the NCNP, see page 13.)

● Former Democratic Rep. **Robert Duncan** of Oregon was back in Washington last week, attempting to round up support for a probable bid against Sen. Wayne Morse in the Democratic primary next year. Duncan was trying to persuade friends he could beat the "Oregon wind machine" by unveiling polls showing he leads Morse by a considerable margin.

● **Sargent Shriver** has angered so many lawmakers that he is no longer answering the phone. Sen. Howard Baker (R.-Tenn.) says that it is easier to reach Secretary of State Rusk or Gen. Earl Wheeler, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, than Shriver.

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Senators Score Viet Strategy

A unanimous Senate Preparedness subcommittee issued a bitter 20-page report last week strongly implying that Defense Secretary Robert S. McNamara's shackling of U.S. air attacks against North Viet Nam has prolonged the war and contributed to heavier American casualties.

McNAMARA

The report was agreed to by some of the most militarily knowledgeable lawmakers in the Senate. Those who signed were Democrats John C. Stennis (Miss.), subcommittee chairman, Stuart Symington (Mo.), Henry Jackson (Wash.), Howard W. Cannon (Nev.) and Robert C. Byrd (W. Va.) and Republican Margaret Chase Smith (Me.), Strom Thurmond (S.C.) and Jack Miller (Iowa).

The subcommittee demanded the "closure, neutralization or isolation of Haiphong port" and asserted that McNamara's "gradualism" had allowed North Viet Nam to develop the "world's most formidable anti-aircraft defenses."

Every military witness who testified in the two weeks of closed hearings, said the subcommittee, "emphasized that the air war has been waged under severe handicaps which were contrary to military principles."

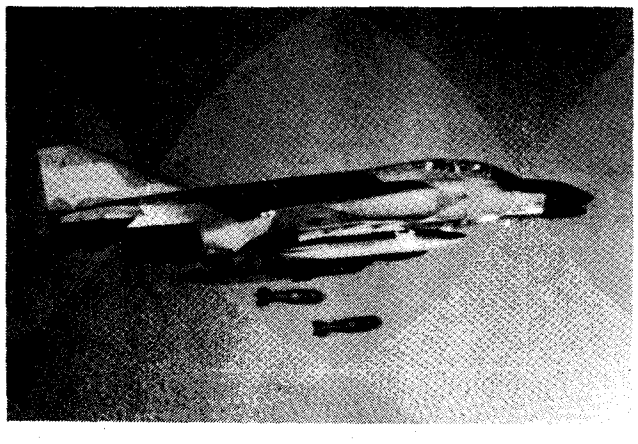
That the air campaign has "not achieved its objectives to a greater extent cannot be attributed to inability or impotence of airpower. It attests, rather, to the fragmentation of our might by overly restrictive controls, limitation and the doctrine of 'gradualism' placed on our aviation forces which prevented them from waging the air campaign in the manner and according to the timetable which was best calculated to achieve maximum results."

Describing the history of the bombing campaign in the north, the subcommittee noted that "only 22 of the 242 targets on the Joint Chiefs of Staff list were struck in 1966 and less than 1 per cent of the sorties flown were directed against fixed targets on the JCS list."

While more important targets were hit in 1967, the subcommittee stressed, "it should be noted that since our air attacks began the enemy has accomplished a tremendous and very formidable build-up in his air defenses. . . . More than 660 planes have been shot down over North Viet Nam. The long delay in approving targets in North Viet Nam has almost certainly contributed to our aircraft and pilot losses since it gave the North Vietnamese the time to build up formidable air defenses. Moreover, the long delay enabled the enemy to prepare for a response to the anticipated loss of installations, such as petroleum storage, by dispersal of facilities and building reserve stocks."

The senators related that Air Force Chief of Staff Gen. John P. McConnell spoke for all military witnesses when he said it was "correct" to assume the U.S. would have suffered fewer casualties in the south if the air campaign against the north had not been burdened with restrictions and prohibited targets.

According to the subcommittee the secretary of defense has "endeavored to leave the impression" that the fixed targets he has failed to bomb are "generally industrial type targets. The fact is that some of the most important are key bridges, railroad repair shops, storage areas, vehicle repair shops, concentration yards and other targets which are vital to the enemy's transportation network and which he utilizes in moving material and supplies from the port of Haiphong and the border of Red China through North Viet Nam to South Viet Nam for use against our troops and those of our allies."



A USAF F4 Phantom unloads bombs over North Viet Nam. The Senate Preparedness subcommittee has charged the Administration with failing to hit some of the more important targets in the north.

"On Aug. 25, 1967," said the subcommittee, "there were 57 targets recommended by the Joint Chiefs of Staff against which strikes have not been authorized. Another 68 targets on the Operating Target List are not currently recommended by the Joint Chiefs.

THIS WEEK'S NEWS

from

INSIDE WASHINGTON

"The secretary of defense in his appearance before the subcommittee took great pains to minimize and deprecate the significance of the 57 recommended targets which have not been approved. He said: 'The present importance of such targets as these has not been shown to warrant risking the loss of American lives.' Yet in the past many American lives have been lost by striking approved targets which were clearly of much less significance than many of those recommended but not approved. . . .

"It was clearly implied by the secretary of defense that few, if any, important military targets remain unstruck. The great weight of military testimony was to the contrary."

Obviously high on the list, from the standpoint of priority of importance, said the subcommittee, is the closure or neutralization of the port of Haiphong. "As the secretary of defense said, the great bulk of North Viet Nam's imports now enters through Haiphong, perhaps as much as 4,700 out of 5,800 tons per day. This, the secretary of defense said, includes most of the war-supporting material, such as trucks, generators and construction equipment. . . .

"All military witnesses stated that the closure, neutralization or isolation of the port of Haiphong was the single most important thing which could be done in North Viet Nam from a military standpoint."

The senators conceded that such a move cannot be considered on purely military grounds, since the reaction of the USSR or Red China must be weighed. Although this is a legitimate question, says the subcommittee, "it does not justify the secretary in taking the position that closing or neutralizing this vital port is unimportant from a military standpoint, a position which is entirely at odds with the unanimous judgment of all our military experts."

Noting that the current bombing has held down the flow of men and material to the south and has required North Viet Nam to divert potential front-line soldiers to repairing lines of communications, the subcommittee stresses that more must be done in order to win.

Concluding, the report says: "The subcommittee is of the opinion that we cannot, in good conscience, ask our ground forces to continue their fight in South Viet Nam unless we are prepared to press the air war in the north in the most effective way possible. This requires closing the port of Haiphong, isolating it from the rest of the country, striking all meaningful targets with a military significance and increasing the interdiction of the lines of communication from Red China. . . . From the record made before us, this appears to offer the best, and, very possibly, only hope for a successful end to the war as quickly as possible."

Gov't Pushes Fiat Deal

Brazenly ignoring congressional sentiment, the Administration is quietly pushing its scheme to supply American technical know-how for the $1-billion automotive plant the Soviets are planning to purchase from Italy's famous Fiat Co.

Though the Senate has already recorded its opposition to the Fiat project, a Department of Commerce bulletin dated August 22 permits the re-exportation from Italy to the Soviet Union of American technical data "for the manufacture of parts for Fiat automobiles."

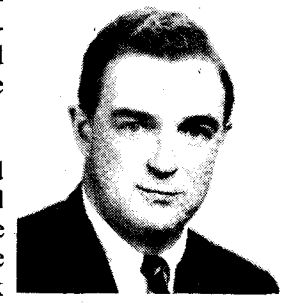
Noting that the Fiat plant could be transformed to manufacture military vehicles, Rep. Glenard P. Lipscomb (R.-Calif.) has called upon the department to "rescind its action in this case in the interest of our national security and welfare." Lipscomb points out that Americans have been risking their lives to destroy more than 13,000 enemy vehicles in the Viet Nam war. Why, he asks, should we now help the Soviets to replace those vehicles?

The Administration action flies in the face of congressional intent. Despite its liberal bias, the Senate has passed the Mundt amendment forbidding the Export-Import Bank to finance any part of the Fiat deal. Such Ex-Im financing is an Administration goal. And in the House the sentiment has been so overwhelmingly against such a financial arrangement that the Democratic leadership has refused to permit a bill extending the life of the bank to come to the floor for fear that an anti-Fiat amendment will be attached.

Nevertheless, the Administration appearently believes that currying favor with the Soviet Union is more important than carrying out the wishes of Congress.

Howe Stirs New Controversy

Not widely covered in the press has been an extraordinary speech delivered by U.S. Commissioner of Education Harold Howe before the wild and woolly conference held by the National Student Association in College Park, Md.



HOWE

The NSA students denounced the war in Viet Nam, pledged to promote a draft resistance campaign, and agreed, despite the riots, to support "Black Power" "by any means necessary." Yet Howe told the students that his "major concern" about them was that "as you grow older, you may lose the sharpness of your viewpoints and the determination to put those viewpoints to work."

Favoring radical experiments in education, Howe praised the use of "non-graded classes," wondered whether we should do away with the "A" to "F" grading system entirely and thought it might be good for students to have residency requirements "with the Peace Corps in Ethiopia or with VISTA in Chicago."

America's education commissioner also said he believed it might be best for students to have "curricula which revolve around such problems as poverty, or peace or urban planning."

Even more surprising was Howe's vigorous endorsement of increased student control over higher education. " . . . I think," he said, "we would do well to examine the active and constructive role students are playing in shaping their colleges and universities."

As an example of this "constructive role," Howe mentioned the Free University Movement at San Francisco which has set up The Experimental College

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in which the faculty is largely comprised of students. "Their course offerings," said Howe, "are intriguing: Nonviolence in a Violent World, Black Writers . . . Obscure Literature, Sex Education for a Changing Society and Technology and Human Emotions." Howe also mentioned with favor "Dance of Joy," although the fuller name is "Dance of Joy Seminar in the Ecstatic Style of Cosmic Consciousness."

A close observer of the "college" tells *Human Events* that Howe forgot to mention some even bolder experimental courses like "Zen Basketball" and "Latin American Revolution," the latter recently taught by a Latin American revolutionist sympathetic to the Communists.

Howe's speech has caused considerable consternation among many lawmakers who, more than ever, are wondering whether this is the man who should be in charge of the federal government's multi-billion-dollar education program.

OEO Against Flag Pledge?

Is even the Pledge of Allegiance out among the "War on Poverty" bureaucrats?

That's what Sen. Gordon Allott (R.-Colo.) wants to know after learning from Colorado newspaper accounts that the pledge will be discontinued as part of the Head Start program for needy youths. The senator has written Office of Economic Opportunity Director R. Sargent Shriver demanding an explanation.

ALLOTT

Local OEO officials had at first claimed the pledge was dropped because the phrase "under God" is included. But later newspaper reports indicated that the pledge was being stricken because it was "meaningless to this age group" and "too regimented."

Wrote Allott, "My first reaction to this proposed discontinuance . . . was profound shock that such a tortured interpretation of Community Action Program guidelines could have come even from OEO.

"At the risk of being called a 'reactionary' by some of your people at OEO, but as one who supported increased appropriations for Head Start, I should just like to ask two questions:

"Since when has a liberal dose of patriotism hurt anyone of any age? You had it and so did I. Does your mind feel 'regimented' by having been taught the Pledge of Allegiance? Mine does not."

At *Human Events* press time, Allott was still waiting for an answer.

Steed Stifles IRS Probe

Democratic Rep. Tom Steed, a 20-year congressman from Oklahoma who just squeaked into office last year, may be bounced from his job in 1968, especially if the folks back home become aware of how he has swept Internal Revenue Service scandals under the rug.

The August issue of the *Reader's Digest* carries an article "Tyranny in the Internal Revenue Service," which accuses the IRS of numerous lawless tactics, including shakedowns of honest citizens and bargaining with known criminals.

As a result of the flood of congressional mail stemming from the article, Rep. Steed announced that his Treasury-Post Office Appropriations subcommittee would fully probe the charges. But instead of conducting a fair investigation of the carefully documented Digest accusations, Steed sought to exonerate the IRS with completely biased testimony.

Steed held his hearings behind closed doors and then only brought in witnesses favorable to the Internal Revenue Service. Freshman Rep. James V. Smith (R.-Okla.), after receiving a copy of the hearings, remarked: "To my amazement, I found that the 'investigation' by this subcommittee consisted only of testimony by witnesses representing the Internal Revenue Service and nine letters praising the IRS, and that none of the individuals who had been allegedly 'damaged' by the actions of the Internal Revenue Service was present. Nor was anybody present from the *Reader's Digest*."

Because of the highly unorthodox procedure used by the committee, said Smith, he inquired of the *Digest* as to whether or not it had offered the committee any documentation concerning the charges contained in the article. "I was informed," said Smith, "that Mr. John Barron, an associate editor of the *Reader's Digest* and author of the article, had offered documentation to the chairman prior to the hearing. However, Mr. Barron informed me, he had no response from the chairman."

Such is the way that Democrat Tom Steed represents his Oklahoma constituents.

A-Treaty Endangers U.S.

Defense experts in the Capitol say the Soviet-American "non-proliferation" draft treaty, unveiled with such fanfare by the Administration two weeks ago, endangers rather than enhances American security.

The central aim of the proposed treaty, submitted to the 18-member disarmament conference at Geneva, is to ban the spread of nuclear weapons. Essentially, the treaty would bind nuclear powers from transferring nuclear weapons or explosives to non-nuclear powers. Non-nuclear powers, on the other hand, must promise not to acquire nuclear weapons.

Though hailed as a leading step toward safe disarmament by Administration propagandists, experts say the treaty is plowed full of Polaris-sized holes.

For one thing, Article III, which is to contain the inspection provisions, has been left blank until the Soviet Union and the United States can agree on what sort of inspection there should be. Also, both Red China and France—whose leaders have flatly repudiated the treaty—will be left to "proliferate" nuclear weapons and devices at will.

Yet even more important, the treaty, when completed and if ratified by the U.S. Senate, will deny to the United States the opportunity to supply our European allies with a nuclear defensive system. Dr. Edward Teller, father of the H-bomb, has long advocated the transference of important nuclear devices to enable our NATO allies to build a defense against Soviet and Red Chinese missiles. But the proposed treaty would forbid this.

Rep. Craig Hosmer (R.-Calif.), ranking House Republican on the Joint Atomic Energy Committee, recently remarked that the non-proliferation treaty "will deny us the valuable option selectively to turn over nuclear warheads to hard-pressed allies if it becomes vital to U.S. security to do so. Selective proliferation of this kind can be limited strictly to defensive purposes by integrating into the warheads control devices which allow them to fire in a defensive environment, positively prohibit firing them offensively against another country, and will destroy them in the event of tampering."

Hosmer concluded by saying he believes the proposed treaty is "a minus, not a plus, to U.S. national security."

Demos Want to Aid Poland

During the Senate-House conference on the foreign aid bill, Administration forces are expected to gang up against Rep. Paul Findley's (R.-Ill.) amendment to strip Poland of tariff concessions so long as Poland supplies weapons to North Viet Nam.

The conference debate will probably proceed in the same manner as debate in the House. Quoting Polish officials who admit their Communist country is furnishing Hanoi with weapons, Findley successfully offered his amendment to eliminate most-favored-nation treatment for Poland, but only after meeting stiff opposition from such leading Democrats as Clement Zablocki (Wis.), Edna Kelly (N.Y.), John Rooney (N.Y.) and Cornelius Gallagher (N.J.).

Zablocki initially contended we shouldn't believe the Poles are sending arms to Hanoi just because they boast about it. He then asserted the "hierarchy" in Poland is "not sympathetic to communism." "There is no doubt about it," chimed in Gallagher. Asked by Rep. Ed Derwinski where they ever got such a harebrained idea, Gallagher declared: "You have my colleague's [Zablocki's] certified word, my friend."

Neither Zablocki nor Gallagher, however, even attempted to produce a shred of proof to support their "theory."

These same Democrats then protested that tariff concessions to Poland would help the people. Rep. Edward Derwinski, who comes from a largely Polish district and is, himself, of Polish extraction, countered that argument firmly.

"If you want to help the poor people of Poland for whom many have expressed great respect this evening," said Derwinski, "the way you can do it is to support the Findley amendment. One way you will help those people, or other peoples behind the Iron Curtain, is to stop supporting their governments. You do not help an oppressed people in any Eastern European country if you shore up their governments."

The Administration and others, Derwinski contended, have often claimed we are aiding the people when we buy Polish hams. "The last time I was in Poland," he remarked, "they were exporting hams to the United States and they were also rationing meat in Poland. I do not see the justification, if we are concerned for these people, to allow their government any favored tariff treatment when they are depriving their own people of essentials." (Derwinski didn't mention it, but a recent booklet smuggled out of Poland shows that proceeds from Polish hams are used by the Poles to build ships for the Russians.)

Derwinski also revealed that the Polish government is not only materially aiding Hanoi, but has attempted to crush out many freedoms, including press and religion. The government, he charged, has wiped out Catholic schools and drafted seminarians. In his possession, said Derwinski, is also a news clipping which reveals that any letter sent to Poland "from the United States or any free world country is censored by the Polish government, and there are instances when funds are removed.

"I do not see how that government in any way justifies any favored-nation treatment." Nevertheless, the Administration remains determined to delete the Findley amendment from the foreign aid bill.

Shirley Enters Stage Right

The captain of "The Good Ship Lollipop" who once sat on FDR's knee may well end up in Congress as a conservative Republican. That's the initial judgment of observers following last week's announcement by Mrs. Shirley Temple Black that she will seek the congressional seat in California's 11th District vacated by the death last June of GOP Rep. J. Arthur Younger.

The former child actress who was one of the biggest box office stars in movie history will run in a special November 14 election called by Gov. Reagan; there are already six Republicans and five Democrats in the race, including leftist ex-*Ramparts* publisher Edward Keating.

She opened her campaign with a strong attack on Lyndon Johnson and the "Great Society," which she referred to as the "Great Flop." Criticizing the Administration's handling of Viet Nam, she said: "It is not progress for the largest, strongest military power in the world to be mired down in an apparently endless war with one of the smallest and weakest countries in the world."

The pros think Mrs. Black has a good chance of winning, not only because of her acting fame, but because the 11th District, comprising suburban San Mateo County, is staunchly Republican, having sent the conservative Rep. Younger to Congress for eight terms. Mrs. Black has been active in civic and Republican circles for many years and worked in the Nixon, Murphy, Goldwater and Reagan campaigns.

✔ The University of California Board of Regents has agreed to accept Gov. Reagan's plan to make students pay more to get into college. . . . *Diplomats are scoffing at Sen. Mike Mansfield's proposal to have the United Nations take over the war in Viet Nam. Not only is the U.N. ineffectual, they reason, but its secretary-general has already revealed his pro-Viet Cong sympathies while the next president of the General Assembly is scheduled to be a Communist from Rumania. . . .*

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De Gaulle Plans French Aid For Soviet Nuclear Program

By HENRY J. TAYLOR

Paris:—To NATO's dismay, President Charles de Gaulle has ordered his nuclear group to build the world's largest bubble chamber for a Soviet 70-million-volt electron accelerator. Supplementing Soviet expertise, France will install it at the Serpukhov nuclear arsenal, 65 miles from Moscow.

In addition, NATO's intelligence has learned that de Gaulle will begin extensive cooperation with the USSR's space program, including the orbiting of nuclear weapons, to which this column referred from the NATO headquarters in Brussels and in which the Soviet is now investing a substantial percentage of its total military budget.

By October, timed for the 50th anniversary of the Bolshevik revolution, France will begin receiving the Soviet series of color television propaganda

Under President de Gaulle, Red China is now second largest receiver of French scientific goods.

broadcasts through the French-developed "Secam 3" system of the *Compagnie Francaise de Television,* which will link the two countries.

The French ministry of interior's top tool in espionage is the SDECE (*Service de Documentation Exterieure et Contre Espionage*). Friends of long standing in it tell me, in fright, that their organization has been penetrated throughout by Soviet and Red Chinese agents.

Meanwhile, de Gaulle has added 874 technical, industrial and agricultural items to France's eligibility list for delivery to Russia, Red China and the satellites. These include an alarming array of bottleneck items for which the Kremlin appears to have successfully negotiated with de Gaulle on his state visit to Moscow last year. De Gaulle's action excludes only East Germany and North Korea, with whom France has no official diplomatic relations.

As one result, Red China is now the second largest receiver of French scientific and other goods among all the Communist countries to which de Gaulle is lending support.

The French mystic, who has fallen out of phase with the French people themselves, has backed this up by appointing former Foreign Ministry Economic Division Director Olivier Wormser as his ambassador to Moscow, and de Gaulle now operates there directly through the man who has been France's chief economic negotiator for the past 10 years.

De Gaulle's unvarying formula is to first tour an assortment of his cabinet members through the Communist capitals and then send in delegations of private French industrialists, chosen from among those who play the de Gaulle game best.

But when you talk with these men you find that time and results have soured even many of the chosen ones. The Soviet, Red China and the bloc countries ask for five-and 10-year payment terms. West Germany exported more than $1 billion in goods and investments to the Iron Curtain countries last year, and this overextension through long credit terms is now boomeranging against the West German economy. The same thing is happening here.

The Reds insist on constantly renegotiating settled agreements. Agreed prices are changed downward after deliveries on the threat of rejecting the goods. Personnel revolves through the state-controlled agencies.

"It's like doing business with a sputtering pinwheel," one French banker told me. "They change teams as soon as you have signed the contract. It becomes impossible even to locate the original negotiators. They're 'on vacation', 'transferred' or something. And they top this off by systematically using illegible signatures on all contracts.

"The incredible Communist bureaucratic red tape is used for deliberate purposes, and confusion that results in nonpayment plays a big part, just as Krupp discovered to his sorrow in Germany."

Partly due to this, the French paid-for export balance has now sprung some leaks below the waterline. Last year France's imports were up nearly 15 per cent against an export gain of less than 9 per cent. The 1966 trade deficit was $967 million. It is now running at the annual rate of about $1.5 billion. The dollar loss in the tourist debacle is contributing severely to this.

Fanned by the official anti-Americanism that blares on the radio and television and the wall posters here that read "Americans Go Home," all senselessly accelerated since April 7, when our flag was torn from the staff of the American Cathedral and burned in the streets, the results have killed off 30 per cent of the normal American tourist trade and 40 per cent on the Riviera.

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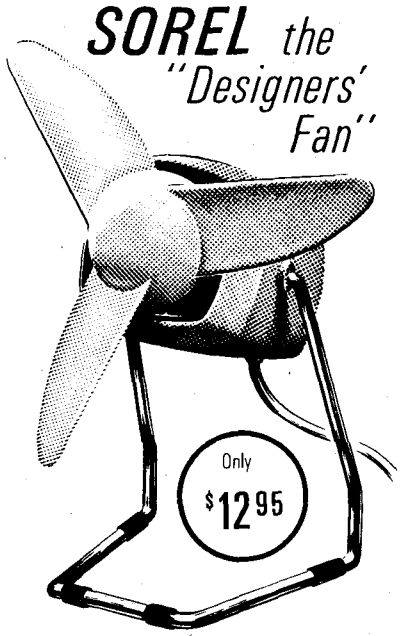

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- **Why don't we curb labor's disruptive power?**

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Stokely Carmichael's Friend Indicted

How England Handles Her Radicals—Before Riots Begin

By VICTOR RIESEL

London:—The blunt words came quietly, but quite firmly, from one of Britain's highest leaders as we sat in one of the House of Commons' book-lined offices:

"The Labor government believes that all men are equal, but no one is more equal than others simply because he is black, boisterous and inciting to riot. We won't have it."

Our conversation had centered around England's own Stokely Carmichael—a chap known variously as Michael X, Michael DeFreitas, and Michael Abdul Malik. He is the violence-peddling, 34-year-old, black-bearded, self-styled Muslim "leader," the power in the "Racial Adjustment Action Society."

Michael X, an ex-seaman born in Trinidad, speaking with relish and gore of having murdered a white man, stood in for Carmichael in an upland city when Laborite Home Secretary Roy Jenkins ordered the "American" out of Britain permanently for attempting to whip up riots.

It is, of course, consequential to note that Stokely Carmichael's associate here is a silk-shirted, chauffeur-driven, former racketeer who admits to having run brothels, strong-armed the poor, set Alsatian dogs on them, and slept better after his first murder. More on this in a moment to show the kind of associate Stokely selects to speak for Britain's one million colored people (which, of course, he doesn't).

What is more immediate and vital to us Americans is the British Labor government's attitude towards those who would enflame the colored population of such "ghetto" cities as Manchester, Birmingham and Liverpool. Remember, this is a government of Socialists, left-wing and moderate, as well as of labor leaders. Every Laborite member of Parliament must be a member of a trade union.

So, no one can call it fascist or extremist.

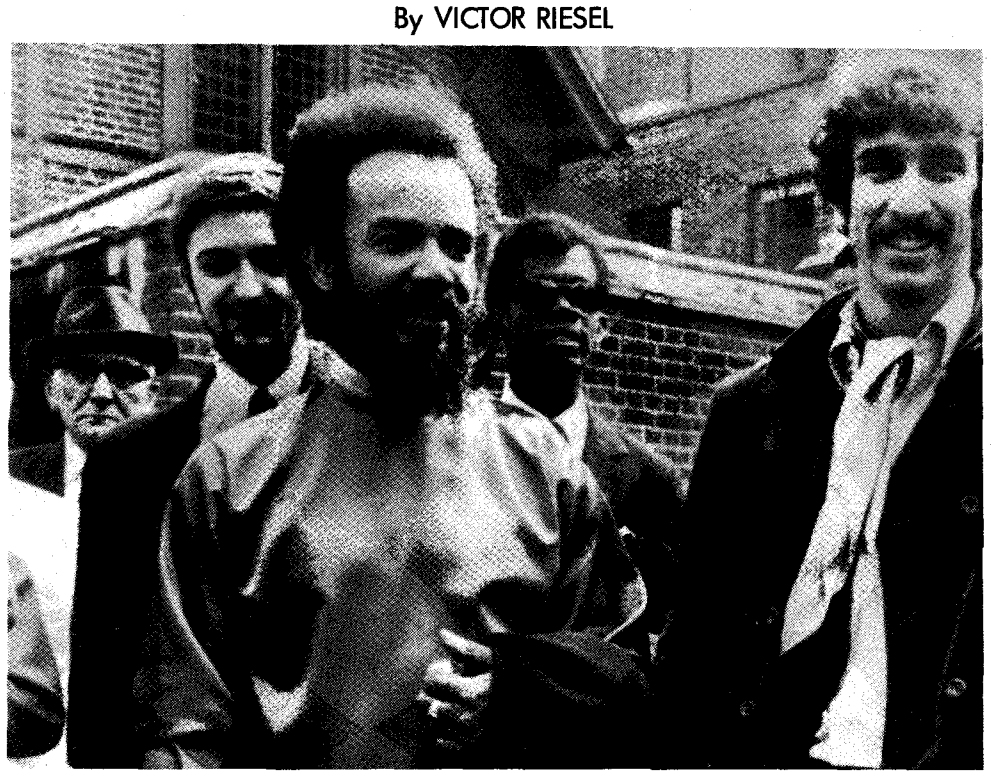
But this Labor government sees no inconsistency in deporting aliens or indicting Britons who want to send hoodlums rioting and burning into the streets of their cities.

The Home secretary, Roy Jenkins, is a veteran Laborite. His ministry oversees Scotland Yard. Its Special Branch does not surreptitiously dispatch detectives to stake out in secret meetings called by such as Michael X. The police simply stand there with their notebooks, getting the quotes, making certain of witnesses. Then they dispatch their reports to Mr. Jenkins.

He has the authority to deport the incendiaries such as Carmichael and Michael X. DeFreitas. It is not considered inconsistent with the Labor party's democratic precepts to send "the chap packing." In the United States, this would be almost impossible. The courts would drag the affair out for years while cities burned.

The Laborites, feeling no sense of psychological insecurity, do not listen idly to talk of the killing of "white monkeys" spouted by the so-called Muslims. They are developing the record on such as Michael DeFreitas when he shouts outside a university like the London School of Economics that "violence has been perpetrated against us and we shall have to use the same methods."

The Labor government did not long tolerate Michael X's advocacy of "killing" white men.



British Black Power leader Michael DeFrietas, left, leaves court after being released on bail after being charged with inciting racial hatred.

This sort of talk of blood-letting, now so prevalent in the U.S., is a violation of the Race Relations Act which cuts two ways. It will punish the colored as well as white violators. Under this law all are equal.

It took the Queen's Counsel, the Rt. Hon. Sir Dingle Foot, and the police authorities exactly three weeks to bring in an indictment against the Muslim's Michael X after he substituted for Stokely Carmichael at a public meeting in Reading. The British racist was charged with "intent to stir up hatred against a section of the public in Great Britain distinguished in color."

He was accused of using words likely to stir up hatred against that section "on the grounds of color."

The gaily bedecked, purple-shirted, gold-spangled Muslim laughed it off—but he faces a sentence of two years in prison and a $2,800 fine. Not severe, but enough to teach him a lesson.

Nor are this government and its various commissions hesitant to launch "inquiries" before riots stir up bloody storms. One conference here called by the National Committee for Commonwealth Immigrants actually heard testimony from American labor officials. This government is not frightened of listening to anyone who can help, regardless of their origin.

Since riots and civil strife are everybody's concern, the Confederation of British Industries dispatched a prestigious delegation of its top leaders to a racial integration conference with an equally noted labor group at the Trades Union Congress headquarters last June. Thus the British counterparts of the U.S. National Association of Manufacturers and the Chamber of Commerce discussed the common problem with the counterpart of the AFL-CIO.

But the Laborite government is not waiting for commission or conference reports which will take eight to 10 months. Nor is it piling up archives on which will rest the dust of royal tradition.

If a man has a racket record, the government is not bullied by his militant racial outcries. Thus in the case of Stokely Carmichael's counterpart here, the attorney general has Michael X's record. They know on what streets he ran his houses of prostitution. They know of his strong-arm work for a notorious slumlord called "Rachman" for whom Mike DeFreitas collected exorbitant rents or frightened off poor families so their empty apartments could be leased at rentals beyond the rent-freeze limits. DeFreitas would smash gas meters, slash the electric power supply, sic dogs on the apartments of the poor, virtually all of them colored people.

He will not escape this record of violence and exploitation of his own people. He will not be permitted to unleash riots. The people here, white and black, know it.

Americans should know it too. They should know that this DeFreitas says he has been to Moscow and Cuba. They should know what manner of man is chosen by the Stokely Carmichaels. They should know that there is a government which does not believe it is indecent to crack down on the social racketeers before the hoodlums destroy society bit by bit.

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Bobby Kennedy's Memory Seems to Be Failing

By VICTOR LASKY

All of a sudden Bobby Kennedy is again attacking Lyndon Johnson. For some months now the New York senator has been relatively circumspect when discussing White House policies. But, like one of Pavlov's dogs, he can hardly contain himself when sensing a decline in presidential fortunes.

The other day Bobby dubbed the forthcoming Viet Nam election a "fraud," called for the cessation of bombing in the north and added: "Today in Viet Nam, we spend $3 million every hour, we fight with half-a-million of our men, but we do not seem to know how we came to a war of this breadth, nor the way to bring it to an honorable end."

Bobby's memory seems to be failing him. We got into Viet Nam simply because his brother, the late President, got us in. When JFK entered the White House there were some 600 technical advisers in Viet Nam; when he died the number of military personnel exceeded 25,000.

And Bobby, then attorney general, was all for it. In February 1962 in Saigon, Bobby proclaimed: "We are going to win in Viet Nam. We will remain here until we do win. . . . I think the American people understand and fully support this struggle." That year Bobby also called Ngo Dinh Diem "brave and patriotic."

"With the possible exception of Cuba, Viet Nam has arrested the attorney general's attention more than any other foreign policy problem," wrote James Reston in the New York *Times* on June 17, 1964. "Under President Kennedy he was a leader in the original decision to mount a counter-insurgency in that country."

Reston wrote this after Bobby had requested that President Johnson send him to Viet Nam as U.S. ambassador. Johnson refused with thanks. Johnson also refused to make him vice president. Which left Bobby no alternative but to resign as attorney general and discover that New York needed him as a senator. As senator, Bobby eventually decided we should never have gotten into a war he helped get us into in the first place.

Bobby's cry of "fraud" in the Viet Nam election is likewise ludicrous. As his brother's campaign manager in 1960, Bobby presided over vote-buying in the West Virginia primary, a matter under investigation by the Justice Department at that time.

And the November 1960 election itself ended with complaints throughout the country—particulary in Texas and Illinois—that the election had been "stolen."

Illinois, for example, had passed 2,377,638 votes for John Kennedy and 2,367,837 for Nixon, a difference of only 9,801 votes. Chicago's newspapers had a field day describing how flophouse residents voted the names of absent or dead voters. And without exception these newspapers took the position that, as the *Tribune* put it, "The election of November 8 was characterized by such gross and palpable fraud as to justify the conclusion that [Nixon] was deprived of victory." (In 1962, several Democratic precinct workers went to jail after pleading guilty to charges of tampering with the 1960 ballots.)

"A tempest in a teapot," scoffed Bobby Kennedy.

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Police in Newark crouch behind squad cars under sniper fire.

ACLU, NAACP Campaign

Why Should Federal Receiver Take Over the Newark Police?

From the Chicago *Tribune*

The most presumptuous stunt of the year is the suit filed on August 24 by the American Civil Liberties Union and the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People seeking appointment of a federal receiver to take over and operate the police department of Newark, N.J.

Newark was the scene of a savage outbreak of lawlessness July 12-17, in which Negro rioters, after the arrest of a Negro taxi driver on a traffic charge, burned and looted businesses and homes. Sniper fire was directed against police and New Jersey national guardsmen. Twenty-five persons were killed, 1,200 injured, and at least 1,600 arrested. Property damage was placed in excess of $15 million.

Stokely Carmichael, former leader of the miscalled Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee, who was in England at the time, said, "In Newark we employed war tactics of the guerrillas." He repeated that statement a few days later in Havana, adding: "We are preparing groups of urban guerrillas for our defense in the cities.... It is going to be a fight to the death."

Life magazine reported arranging an underground interview with Newark snipers. They had been recruited from a half dozen states, trained for their part in the violence, and taken secretly into Newark.

In the face of the record, the civil liberties crowd contends that the troubles were not the fault of the Negro rioters but of the Newark police, who, "under the pretext of civil disorders, visited massive retaliation on the Negro community." This is akin to saying that British forces dealing with Communist terrorists in Hong Kong have no right to try to bring back order.

The complaint against the police, the mayor, the public safety director, and the police chief accuses them of "acts of violence, intimidation, and humiliation to keep the Negro community in a second-class status." The implication is that resistance to it is a conspiracy to keep Negroes from asserting first-class status by burning, shooting and pillaging.

If such an inverted philosophy ever governed in this country, heaven help us all, for we would be at the mercy of any thug with a gun and our homes and property would be up for grabs to anyone with a torch or a wheebarrow to cart off our possessions.

We have long had a dim view of many of the activities of the Civil Liberties Union, but for an organization supposedly composed of responsible lawyers this is tops for perverted legal ratiocination. The NAACP at times has shown evident leanings toward sanity. Its national leader, Roy Wilkins, joined in this statement at the time of the Newark riots:

"Killing, arson, looting are criminal acts and should be dealt with as such. Equally guilty are those who incite, provoke, and call specifically for such action. There is no injustice which justifies the present destruction of the Negro community and its people."

Yet now the same organization and its general counsel join in a senseless suit implying that the rioting was the fault of anyone else but the rioters. Police are on the spot and die in almost every riot. Last year 57 of them were killed in the line of duty. The police deserve the support of every member of the community, black and white, instead of indiscriminate and slanderous attacks on their motives and their performance.

□ □ □

NOTE TO LADY BIRD—"Remember Charlie Cutler? He's the elderly tenant farmer living on Lady Bird Johnson's family land in Alabama. The world came to Cutler's screen door in 1964 when two GOP congressmen charged that he and other Johnson tenants were living in 'deplorable poverty.' Lady Bird quickly wrote to tell Cutler his roof would be fixed and the rent would stay at $5 a month. 'I ain't heard from her since,' the 78-year-old farmer said last week."

—From the Akron *Beacon Journal*

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Assessing Red China Danger

By BARRY GOLDWATER

The Administration is again caught up in the tangled web of its political deceptions. Its spokesmen have—properly in this case—been reassuring us Americans that despite our bombing close to the border, and our loss of planes over it, Red China is not likely to go openly to war against us.

This web of deception stretches back to the last presidential campaign when this same Administration made loud and long points about precisely the same danger which today they minimize. Anyone who suggested a hard line in Southeast Asia then was slandered out of hand as a reckless and dangerous warmonger and a dozen other choice epithets intended to scare the pants off prospective voters.

At the same time, and ever since, most Republicans have taken a consistent and realistic view about Red China. At no time has she really been powerful enough to go to war against us.

There can easily come a time when this situation will change. Red China's growing nuclear capacity is one area in which this possibility looms. But behind the advances there remain serious and perhaps fatal weaknesses when it comes to waging war.

China is short of food. Her army gets first crack at what food there is, but an army is not the whole thing when it comes to war. A starving home front is a poor prop for a war effort.

China is not yet backed up with a solid industrial base. There are indications that this base is being built, and one day it may be built, but for the time being it just isn't there.

Chiang Kai-shek's 600,000 crack troops are just waiting for Peking to move troops away from the coast and send them south.

Over all of this now hovers the smoke of an actual civil war.

There are those who argue that Mao Tse-tung might need a "foreign adventure," such as massive intervention in Viet Nam, to reunite his divided people. The argument doesn't hold water.

For one thing, the army represents a faction in the civil war. And there are distinctly non-Communist and even anti-Communist elements involved in the split. They are hardly likely to unite behind a war effort, but could be expected to exploit it and snipe against it.

Most of the elements present today, including severe political tensions, have been present all along. They were present when the Administration went to such strident lengths to denounce anyone who wanted to win in Viet Nam years ago rather than slowly upping the ante as the Administration now is doing. This slowness makes the job just that much harder by giving the enemy time always to adjust to the new scale of conflict. It is one of the major factors that could produce a stalemate situation.

All along, however, the Administration has used the specter of Red China as an excuse for inching along in its attempt to win political points for "caution."

Now it must drop the pretense altogether and get to the truth—which is that Red China cannot be permitted to dictate our policies through a sort of remote-control fear.

Next the Administration has to face this basic question: Are we in Viet Nam to win? If not, why are we there?

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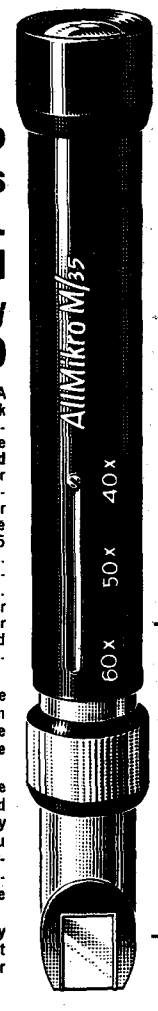

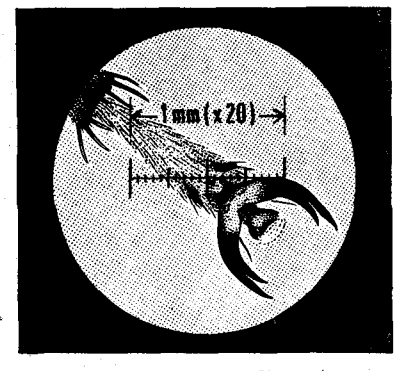

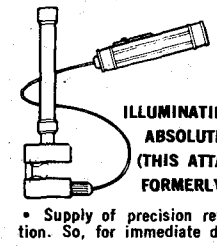

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WASHINGTON EVENING STAR PHOTO

Press Demands on Congress

Welfare Recipients Stage Noisy Washington Rally

Amid threats that more riots will occur in major U.S. cities if the needs of poor people are not met, the newly formed National Welfare Rights Organization staged a mock committee hearing at the Capitol, rallied in Union Square in front of the Capitol and marched on the Department of Health, Education and Welfare building last week. The rallying cry was "welfare power."

The triple-action demonstration in Washington concluded a five-day convention of nearly 250 welfare recipients from 70 cities throughout the country. Welfare policies in general, and the recent House-passed Social Security bill in particular, were attacked in all three demonstrations.

The group said that the newly amended Social Security bill, which would freeze a state's percentage of dependent children on welfare and force women on relief to seek jobs or job training unless good reason is given, is a tool to "punish the poor" and a "declaration of war upon our families." Sen. Robert Kennedy (D.-N.Y.) agreed with the welfare demonstrators, calling the bill a throwback to "medieval poor law philosophy."

Nearly a thousand protestors, mostly middle-aged Negro women, took part in the demonstrations, which included a minor scuffle in the office of Senate Republican leader Everett Dirksen (R.-Ill.). One member of a delegation of 10 protestors hoping to meet with Dirksen claimed to have been hit by the 71-year old senator.

According to reporters on the scene, Richard Hanelin, 24, a staff worker for the Kenwood-Oakland Community organization in Chicago, demanded that Dirksen meet with the group, and Dirksen touched Hanelin lightly on the left shoulder, saying, "Now let's not make any noise."

Hanelin then screamed "You have no right to hit me," and told the members of the group to "tell the press about the way the minority leader hit me." William Kling, reporter from the Chicago *Tribune*, reports that Hanelin then changed his mind, saying, "No, don't tell them yet, we'll talk with the public relations people and see what they can do with it." Later on at a rally the welfare demonstrators vowed to "get rid of" Dirksen in the next election.

Beyond the obvious attempts to get publicity, a main question raised by the demonstration and convention of the Welfare Rights group is how the entire project was financed. The organization was able to bus 250 delegates, supposedly welfare recipients, from 70 cities to a five-day convention in Washington.

A staff member of the group told *Human Events* that the four main sources of income for the Poverty Rights Action Center (PRAC), which supports the Welfare Rights front, are membership dues, a $10-a-year newsletter, contributions from private individuals and small foundation grants. She declined to name the contributing foundations, however. PRAC claims 250 chapters in the 70 major cities, and is planning a convention for next year which will "more than fill Madison Square Garden."

The general concept of "organized poor," backed up by millions of dollars from foundations and labor unions, has been around for almost two years. The Citizens' Crusade Against Poverty, a group formed by Walter Reuther and supported financially by his United Auto Workers and the Ford Foundation, operates on a budget of nearly $4 million a year. The CCAP's convention in April of last year was taken over by anti-poverty workers and black power advocates, causing headlines across the nation. Although the organizations appear very similar, share common goals and claim an almost identical number of local chapters, officials of the Citizens' Crusade disclaim any affiliation with the Welfare Rights or Poverty Rights groups.

During last week's convention in Washington, civil rights leader James Farmer, addressing a rally sponsored by the National Welfare Rights organization, called the welfare rights movement as significant as the labor movement in the United States. He told the delegates to organize everyone who receives welfare in their areas. Also on the program was comedian and civil rights activist Dick Gregory.

As laid down at the convention, the demands of the Welfare Rights group include: permission for welfare recipient organizations to pass out information at welfare centers and represent recipients at welfare department hearings and interviews; twice yearly cost-of-living increases in welfare grants; and fair hearing procedures for recipients in their dealings with welfare departments.

As Mrs. Johnnie Tillman of Los Angeles, newly elected president of the welfare rights group said, "Now we're out to show the Congress, the senators and this country that welfare recipients and poor people will be quiet no longer; that we want our rights and we want to be heard."

The welfare protestors were particularly vehement in their attacks on the House-amended Social Security bill, with speaker after speaker at one rally condemning the bill and the House members who passed it. One mother called the lawmakers "lousy, dirty, conniving brutes trying to take us back to slavery. I'm black and I'm beautiful and they ain't going to take me back," she said, also pledging to change the welfare system "if not by our voices, then by force."

And George A. Wiley, director of the Poverty Rights Action Center, told the rally, "If this country does not listen to poor people after what happened in Detroit and Newark and New Haven, you haven't seen nothing yet."

As with every left-wing activity today, another target of the protestors was the war in Viet Nam. One speaker said, "We're not going to Viet Nam until we get our equal rights. We're starving to death here and they're sending food and clothes across the ocean."

The protestors chose last week to hold the demonstrations because the Senate was holding hearings on the Social Security bill. When committee members refused to allow the Welfare Rights people to testify before the committee, a mock committee hearing was set up in a Senate caucus room to protest the action.

Later on, the demonstrators marched to the main office of the Health, Education and Welfare Department and, after listening to several speeches, left their signs on the steps of the building.

No future projects or demonstrations have been planned yet by the Welfare Rights group, but much will undoubtedly be heard from it in the next few months as the pressures on Congress increase; as one indication of what is ahead, the organization says it hopes for action from each of its 250 local clubs.

Snyder Hits 'Pocket Money' Plan

From the Richmond *News Leader*

Congressman Gene Snyder (R.-Ky.) reports that the anti-poverty program is progressing so well in his home state that now funds will be available to give teen-aged boys pocket money.

Mr. Snyder quoted an article from the Kentucky *Post and Times-Star* in which it was revealed that some portion of a $434,000 federal welfare grant to Kentucky will be used to provide $50-a-month allowances to boys from poor families. This pocket money will allow the poor boys to live "like their peers," by having dates, going to the movies, eating out and the like.

A Kentucky official explains that the peer group would be described as teen-aged boys from families that can afford to provide college or vocational education for their offspring. The allowance program will be part of a larger higher education demonstration project started last year, to assist "promising youths of impoverished families to make a successful transition from high school to college and vocational schools."

Of course, allowances for teen-agers are very much a part of the American system now, but generally the allowances are given, at least in part, for chores performed around the home.

The allowances to be given to the poor teen-aged Kentuckians apparently have no strings attached at all. It may be wondered how many of their "peers" receive $50 a month for pocket money from their parents on the same basis.

As Congressman Snyder pointed out, by coincidence the $50 allowances for teen-aged diversion total $600 annually, precisely the amount that taxpayers are permitted to deduct from their gross income on federal tax returns for the total expense of housing, clothing, feeding and educating each minor child.

Mr. Snyder asks in some exasperation which group of Americans is being shortchanged by the "Great Society." The question answers itself.

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New Hampshire and Wisconsin

By WILLARD EDWARDS

Along about midnight of April 2, 1968, Richard M. Nixon remarked cheerfully, he will either be finished politically or well on his way to winning the Republican nomination for President.

At that hour, only seven months distant, he will know the results of the Wisconsin presidential primary. Nixon said if he doesn't win that one, and the New Hampshire primary on March 12, the first two of the election year, "I'm washed up."

On the other hand, he reasoned—and it was obvious that he was confident of the alternative—victories in these two contests would give him a momentum which his rivals could never overcome.

Additional primary victories would follow and lead to his selection as the party standard-bearer when Republican delegates meet in Miami in August.

Political candidates usually avoid statements so precise that they leave no room for later qualifications. Nixon was fully aware that he was crawling out on a limb by pronouncing himself a political dead duck if he didn't pile up convincing vote totals in New Hampshire and Wisconsin, but he refused to add a reserve clause.

"Why try to obscure the facts?" he asked. "If I don't win those first two primaries, I'm finished. We need a winner, one who can demonstrate his appeal to the voters. I accept the challenge. When you get right down to it, it's the primaries that count."

He did not add what every politician knows—that he must destroy the impression cultivated by his opponents that he's "a loser." Few dispute that Nixon is the Republican leader best equipped to assume presidential responsibilities, but this comment is often heard: "He hasn't won an election on his own since he ran for the Senate in 1950."

This assertion, of course, dismisses Nixon's election as vice president in 1952 and 1956 on the assumption that he rode on Eisenhower's coat tails. His loss of the presidential election in 1960 was breathtakingly close, but a loss nonetheless, and his defeat in a race for governor of California in 1964 was conceded to be a disastrous setback.

Nixon was in the capital on an unannounced visit to confer with members of Congress, particularly representatives of New Hampshire, on plans for his primary campaigns. The discussion had a quality bordering on quaint since he, like all his rivals, preserves the fiction that he is not yet an official candidate. He will make a formal announcement between December 1 and January 15, he said.

Barry Goldwater, who ought to know, advised Nixon, "Stay out of New Hampshire!"

As a Nixon-watcher since the late '40s when a young congressman from California burst on the national scene in the Alger Hiss investigation, this observer could detect a relaxed assurance, a humorous outlook, and above all, a calm confidence in the future not formerly too evident. The old Nixon worried a lot.

"Barry Goldwater called me up and told me, for God's sake stay out of New Hampshire!" he recalled, chuckling. "I could understand his attitude [Goldwater took a licking in New Hampshire before going on to win the nomination] but I'm going in and will take on all comers."

"I plan a lot of television appearances and question-and-answer telethons. I have new programs and new ideas. I'm assembling a young and vigorous staff. I think I'll get along better with the press than before. Most of all, I'll be on the offensive instead of the defensive as in 1960.

"I'm talking to national committeemen, governors, senators and representatives, but twisting no arms. I'm not pleading for support on the basis of past favors for making speeches and raising party funds. The nomination should not be a prize for party chores. I am asking no commitments until I can demonstrate in those first two primaries that I'm a winner."

Former Vice President Nixon says he will be on the offensive, rather than the defensive, as he was in 1960.

Defeat of President Johnson is essential, he said, because Johnson is a failure as a world leader. Other nations still respect American wealth and power but "there is no respect for Johnson anywhere in the world."

"The single most important quality demanded of the next President of the United States will be a capacity for leadership in foreign policy. One little mistake can start a war. There are appalling dangers ahead as Russia acquires at least a nuclear parity with us and China becomes able to deliver a nuclear bomb."

Why should any man want the agonizing responsibility of such a post?

"I'm not sure anyone has the wisdom to be President in the terribly hazardous years lying ahead," said Nixon, thoughtfully. "But no one, faced with the opportunity, can avoid qualifying for the test."

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How 'Free Federal Money' Lures U.S. Cities

By JESSE HELMS, WRAL-TV Commentator, Raleigh, N.C.

We were in correspondence a couple of weeks back with Mr. Tom Hannon of Oxford, N.C., who identified himself as office manager of an industrial plant in that community. Along with a substantial number of other citizens of Oxford, he is concerned about a movement to establish a Federal Public Housing Authority there.

Mr. Hannon described in some detail his experiences in trying to persuade his town board that, as he put it, " . . . by accepting federal money [Oxford] will be subject to federal control much in the same manner as our schools and hospitals are now controlled."

Mr. Hannon does not imply bad faith on the part of the Oxford board of commissioners. But he feared that the board was on the verge of being overwhelmed by the temptation of "free money from Washington." He suggested at the time that the eventual vote on the question would be four commissioners to three. He reflected sadly upon the fact that such 4-to-3 split decisions, emerging from the Supreme Court, have done great infirmity to the nation.

It was Mr. Hannon's stated opinion, in his letter to us, "that the vast majority of people in this town do not want public housing." He said he had become involved in "local affairs of this nature because I feel it is my best chance to fight the spread of federal control and socialism." But the lure of that "free money" seemed to Mr. Hannon to be the greatest obstacle to overcome. He feared that his point of view would not prevail with the town fathers of Oxford.

"I just wanted you to know," he said, "why so many people have given up the fight against federal control. This type thing has probably happened all over the United States."

Mr. Hannon is right, of course, on all counts. "This type thing" has indeed happened all over the United States. And federal controls *will* come to Oxford, attached securely to any money that the town commissioners accept. As a matter of fact, just recently, strict and precise controls were spelled out in Washington relating to the operation of public housing projects. Project managers were told exactly how they must hereafter rent apartment units, to whom, and under what conditions.

It seems unnecessary to reiterate here the past mistakes of so many local governmental officials across the land who, for so many years, sincerely believed that federal handouts are free—or that they would surely be free of controls.

If the federal government did not *intend* to control all that it subsidizes, it would long ago have adopted at least one of any number of possible relationships with state and local governments which would have avoided the destruction of the powers and authorities of state and local governments.

The truth of the matter is that federal bureaucrats *do* want to control the local and state governments and they have carefully set their traps to ensnare unwitting and unthinking local officials. The bait, of course, has been that "free money from Washington"—money that is taken from the taxpayers in the first place.

We recall the pleading of Mayor Charles Boswell of the city of Indianapolis, back in 1961, when he implored the Congress to stop the federal handouts. Mayor Boswell was ignored, of course, as the federal government swept onward with its tidal wave of controls.

If you really want to help us, Mayor Boswell pleaded, and don't want to control us, then stop the handouts and, instead, initiate a nationwide program of federal-deductible local income tax.

Under Boswell's plan, taxpayers would have paid to cities and counties an income tax levied locally. And when these taxpayers paid their *federal* income taxes, they would simply have subtracted from their federal tax bill the amount they had paid to the cities and counties. It wouldn't cost the taxpayers any more; it would save the federal government the expense and red tape of distributing handouts, and the power and authorities of local governments would be preserved.

But the federal government swept the proposal aside. The federal handouts—and the federal controls—continue to mushroom. Citizens like Tom Hannon of Oxford see the handwriting on the wall. And they do not like the message it reveals. Mr. Hannon and his fellow citizens who share his concern may not prevail in Oxford, but nobody can say later that they did not give fair warning. They have discharged their duty as good citizens.

Double Standard of Value Cited

From the Dallas *Morning News*

If anyone still doubts that the international double standard of morality exists, note how "world opinion" has regarded Egyptian use of poison gas in Yemen: With complete indifference.

Some months ago the United States used harmless tear gas to separate Viet Cong guerrillas from some villagers they were using as hostages. The obvious purpose—and effect—of this move was to save lives. Yet those who claim to speak for "world opinion" nearly broke their typewriters condemning this country for "atrocities" and "genocide."

As columnist Carl Rowan recently wrote, the Egyptians are now using one of the most deadly gases known on royalist villages in the Yemen. These gases don't make their targets cry—they make them die.

An investigating team of doctors from the International Red Cross not only confirmed the use of poison gas, but refused to return to the area until the team received gas masks.

We've been waiting to hear that great humanitarian U Thant blast forth with a condemnation of his old friend Nasser. We're waiting for Lord Russell and his little friends to whomp up another mock war crimes trial to lambaste Egyptian imperialism. We're waiting for all the self-righteous neutralists from Africa, India and Asia to bleat a few words.

But we suspect that we'll be waiting a long, long time.

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After 22 Years

Can't We Drop Talk of Atom Bomb Guilt?

By JENKIN LLOYD JONES

Would you like to rewrite history the way it should have occurred? Who wouldn't? Try this, for example:

July 25, 1945: Harry Truman informs the imperial Japanese government that America now has a bomb, the destructive power of which is incomparable by any previous standards. A delegation of 20 Japanese scientists, statesmen and military leaders is invited to watch one go off.

July 27: The Japanese arrive at Iwo Jima in a white plane. They are whisked to a remote Pacific atoll. The bomb explodes.

July 29: The horrified delegation returns to Tokyo, bearing a five-day ultimatum for surrender.

August 3: The emperor throws in the towel. Hiroshima and Nagasaki are saved.

That may have been the way it should have been. But it wasn't that simple.

For 22 years most Americans have had a guilt complex about the destruction of the two cities. Our critics throughout the world have chided us for our savagery. Gradually there has arisen a legend—a legend of a Japan eager to surrender before we dropped the first bomb. The legend has been fed by the Japanese.

"So horrible!" "So unnecessary!"

Well, was it?

The first atomic bomb was exploded on July 16, 1945, at the Alamagordo Air Base, 120 miles south of Albuquerque. Until that moment no one knew whether it would work at all.

Even after the explosion no one was sure how reliable the detonating mechanism was. And the supply of U-235 was critically short. We were still experimenting with the electromagnetic process and gas diffusion. There were even two radically different shapes being tried for the bomb itself. We had no stockpile into which we could reach for a free sample.

Yet suppose the demonstration had been held. Would the delegation's fearful account have caused the Japanese high command to surrender when the top members of that command were convinced that they would be severely punished by victorious Americans?

We are indebted to William Craig's article, "The Fall of Japan," in the August 26 *Saturday Evening Post* for a badly needed review of history.

The second atomic bomb made and the first one used in war dropped on Hiroshima at 8:15 a.m. (Japan time)

Although the atom bomb left Hiroshima in ruins (above), hundreds of thousands of lives were spared by the quick surrender. Some strategists during the war thought an invasion of Japan would cost a million U.S. lives.

Aug. 6, 1945. This was three weeks after the successful test in New Mexico and 10 days after the Japanese cabinet had taken no action on an ultimatum from the Potsdam Conference warning that the alternative to a quick surrender "is prompt and utter destruction" of Japan.

Perhaps Premier Suzuki, when reporters asked him for his reaction to the Allied note, used an unfortunate word—*mokusatsu.* This could mean either that he was "withholding comment" or that he was "ignoring" the note. The latter interpretation was broadcast to the world, and no correction was offered, although Japanese historians later claimed the first meaning was meant. So far as the Allies could learn, the note had been rejected.

Within a few hours of the Hiroshima blast the full extent of the disaster was understood in Tokyo. But the Japanese leaders made no attempt to contact their enemies.

Seventy-five hours elapsed between the Hiroshima and Nagasaki bombings. But it was only 20 hours after Nagasaki went up that the Japanese cabinet radioed the Allies for final terms. Did this mean that the last bomb, at least, had been a deadly waste? Not at all.

Even with the example of two bombs and, so far as the Japanese knew, the imminent destruction of Tokyo and Osaka, the cabinet was deeply split. Surrender was agreed on only under strong pressure from the emperor. Even after the message was sent, a military coup by the die-hards nearly came off.

The two bombs killed 103,000 people. They also saved the lives of millions of Japanese.

Without the bomb there is little doubt that the American invasion of the home islands, scheduled for the next November, would have been necessary.

Japan is one of the most defensible countries in the world in a war of conventional weapons. Its mountainous terrain lends itself to the cave warfare at which her armies were expert. Burning the cities and starving the people would not have accomplished surrender. The slaughter would have been horrible, and the casualties among Americans and whatever Allies made the scene would have far exceeded those of any comparable campaign in Europe.

After 22 years let's quit whipping ourselves about the atom bomb. Harry Truman had no samples to give away. And a fantastically stoic nation that kept hypnotically reminding itself that it had never surrendered to anyone had to see the light—even if it was a blinding one.

(Copyright 1967, Los Angeles *Times*)

Ivory Coast: A Success Story of Freedom

By GEN. THOMAS A. LANE

The Ivory Coast is a new republic, formerly a part of French West Africa, located on the south coast of the west bulge of Africa. It is about the size of California, but it has only 20 per cent of California's population. This country has a message for the United States.

U.S. news media have bombarded the American people with British propaganda that Nkrumah, Nyerere and Sekou Toure were the wave of the future in black Africa. We have had little news about the countries which have chosen freedom. There have been no conspiracies, revolutions, persecutions and demagoguery to report.

The Ivory Coast is prosperous, stable, progressive. It became independent in 1960. Since that time it has had one president, Felix Houphouet-Boigny, one of the great statesmen of this age.

Though he is only 60 years old, President Houphouet-Boigny is known to his people as "the old one" and "the wise one." The average age of his ministers is under 35. He led the independence movement before independence was achieved. He is the George Washington of his country.

Colonialism was never the ogre which Socialist propaganda depicted. It was in essence a cooperation of cultures with benefits to both. It was inherently temporary. People of the ruling nations hoped that the subject peoples would in their time of independence preserve and extend the ideas of individual worth and liberty and of private enterprise which the West cherished. It is President Houphouet-Boigny's great achievement that he has done this for his people, against all the pressures of hostile foreign powers.

President Houphouet-Boigny rejects ideological labels. He and his party are devoted to the welfare of their people. They have avoided the doctrinaire socialism which has paralysed and convulsed some of the new African states. They welcome capital investment and private initiative, all under the alert and cooperative supervision of the government.

Responsible government and an industrious people are succeeding. The Ivory Coast is third in the world in coffee production, fourth in cocoa; and it leads the African nations in bananas, pineapples and lumber. It is developing new industries and upgrading the skills of its people.

Twenty-five per cent of the population of the Ivory Coast are political refugees, chiefly from the neighboring states of Ghana and Guinea. In Africa as in Asia and Europe, people have fled from the Socialist dictatorships into lands where freedom survives. The Ivorians have welcomed refugees who came to work and to be responsible citizens.

Before the National Press Club, President Houphouet-Boigny gave a masterful performance. He spoke directly and frankly, yet tactfully, about the problems of his country. He answered questions without subterfuge or evasion. He exhibited the wisdom and assurance of a man who has measured and mastered his responsibilities.

President Houphouet-Boigny will not criticize other African leaders. He says each country must choose its own way. But he is adamant and fearless in maintaining the integrity of his own position.

The president was asked for his opinion of the Viet Nam war. He answered, in effect, "Let me answer you with another question. What would happen if West Germany should attack East Germany, if South Korea should attack North Korea?" (Of course the United States must defend South Viet Nam!)

President Houphouet-Boigny is guiding his people on a course which commands the knowledge and wisdom of mankind in their service. He is building opportunity through the expansion of enterprise. He stands above the emotional racism and ideological zealotry which have reduced some new nations to chaos and have subjected innocent people to cruel suffering.

The Ivory Coast has prospered under the rule of conservative, pro-Western President Felix Houphouet-Boigny.

In its adherence to the high ideals of Western civilization, the Ivory Coast casts a reproach upon the United States. There the standards of public honesty and integrity which we once cherished are practiced. There the thrift and industry of the American frontier are honored. There our principles succeed, while here in the United States they are abandoned.

We have no leader of the stature and integrity of George Washington. It seems that Divine Providence has reserved such men for the needs of new nations. President Houphouet-Boigny and a few other leaders of free Africa meet the measure.

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Michigan Gov. George Romney, second from left, led a 1963 civil rights march through Grosse Pointe, a Detroit suburb. But this year he was the first state governor to call for federal troops to maintain order.

TV Re-Runs Worth Repeating

By PAUL HARVEY

Don't stop the summer TV re-runs yet; you've omitted some of the best ones!

We want to see that newscast again where the experts were saying Reagan couldn't win.

Let's re-run the presidential press conference of December 1965, where LBJ promised to "reduce the number of federal civilian employes."

And replay the scene in Eufala, Okla., Sept. 25, 1964, when, campaigning for re-election, President Johnson said, "We don't want our American boys to do the fighting for Asian boys . . . to get tied down in a land war in Asia."

Another that would be doubly entertaining now would be the 1966 film clip of Secretary McNamara saying how we were winning in Viet Nam and how the "draft calls next year may be cut in half."

Don't stop the re-runs now! There are some classics which deserve repetition.

Three seasons ago you showed us newsreels of Sen. Fulbright urging our President "to take all necessary steps, including the use of armed force, to assist any of the Southeast Asian nations. . . ."

Re-run that alongside this season's Fulbright protestations that we have no business over there.

There's the newsreel of August 1965, where President Johnson endorsed a group of lawbreaking demonstrators: "I am proud to salute you as fellow revolutionaries." That statement deserves to be recalled and remembered.

For laughs, let us again see the films of Sen. Bobby Kennedy advising South Africa on how to handle its race problems.

And did you save the historic shots of the signing of the civil rights bill with those toothy Northern senators elbowing each other for a place in the front row? Run that one again; we must note their names.

Show us a re-run of Chicago's Mayor Daley blaming Southern riots on bigoted politicians. Then show the bloody streets and gutted, looted buildings of Chicago's no-man's-land.

Re-show the pictures of Gov. Romney leading a march down the streets of Detroit in sympathy with the Negroes of Selma, Ala. Then show the later pictures of Detroit burning.

Did you save those shots of New Haven's Mayor Lee—boasting about his model city's civil rights—ordering Alabama's governor to stay away? And with that could you reshow scenes of the recent looting and fire-bombing in New Haven?

If the films were not worn out at the time, replay the much-used one about how firehoses and police dogs were used to subdue rioting in Birmingham, Ala.

Then quote the Northern mayors who damned Alabama's cruelty.

Then show the Northern mayors frantically calling for machine guns.

Don't go on to the new news yet; the old news is much more enlightening!

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REP. JOEL BROYHILL (R.-Va.) has asked the Departments of State and Justice to determine if Arab diplomats are "stirring up racial tensions, prejudices and perhaps even violence on the domestic American scene." Broyhill made his request after leaders of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee admitted that Arab embassies had supplied material for SNCC's recent anti-Semitic outbursts.

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Plans Made to Repeat Program Next Year

'Human Events' Summer Journalism Students Return to College

The *Human Events* 1967 Summer Journalism School has closed after an eight-week run and the seven reporter-intern "students" have now departed for points around the globe. Five of the students will be returning to their college campuses—spread from UCLA to D.C.'s George Washington University—to write for college or student conservative newspapers and two will be spending the upcoming year studying abroad.

The intent of the school was to provide students who are considering journalism as a career with the opportunity to "learn the ropes" as political reporters in the Nation's Capital. Judging by the work they produced and their comments on this summer's experience, the program was a success. Presumably these students are now better prepared to storm the citadels of liberalism on their respective campuses.

During the summer journalism program, overseen by Contributing Editor Terry Catchpole, *Human Events* assigned articles and in-depth reports to the interns and, through guest speakers and field trips, brought them into contact with different viewpoints and permitted them to speak at length with experts in various fields—both in and out of government.

To gain knowledge of Capitol Hill and the intricate, sometimes confusing, workings of Congress, each student was assigned to cover two bills; they followed these measures throughout the eight-week period, reporting their findings in *Human Events'* bi-weekly "Legislative Boxscore." This experience on the Hill was supplemented, in most cases, by other assignments requiring interviews with congressmen and their staff members.

In addition to this project, the students also worked on the weekly issues of *Human Events*, helping the editors to report on quick-breaking stories. For example, Elaine Schmieler, of Marquette University, covered Rep. Joseph Resnick's (D.-N.Y.) battle with the American Farm Bureau and John Felton (Ohio University) reported on the Senate Judiciary Committee's hearings on the appointment of Thurgood Marshall to the Supreme Court.

As a longer-term project, each student was assigned to write a "profile" of a prominent Administration figure or a member of Congress. The subjects included such controversial men as Attorney General Ramsey Clark, James Goddard of the Food and Drug Administration and the Senate's most diligent fiscal watchdog, Sen. John Williams (R.-Del.). In the coming weeks, selected profiles will appear in *Human Events*.

The major writing project of the summer, and that requiring the most research and hard work on the part of the students, concerned America's crime problem. These reports are now being edited and will hopefully appear in the future as a special *Human Events* supplement on "Crime and Punishment—1967."

The general subject of crime was divided into seven segments, one per student, covering crime statistics; causes of crime; Executive, Judicial and Legislative action on crime and criminals; the problems of the police; and rehabilitation of criminals. In the course of their work on this subject, the students read literally hundreds of articles, reports, books, pamphlets and other literature; they interviewed state and federal officials, members of Congress, policemen on the beat, and some witnessed—admittedly inadvertently, but almost unavoidably in Washington—an actual crime-in-progress.

As for the over-all goal of giving the summer interns a better knowledge of how our government runs and how its activities should be reported, *Human Events* made every effort to have the students interview knowledgeable representatives of various government departments, the press and Congress and let them view first-hand the activity in such places as the White House and the State Department. The results were informative, sometimes infuriating—but never dull.

The first consideration was to have the visiting students meet prominent and influential Washington conservatives. Included among the speakers in this category who came to *Human Events* to talk at length with the students were columnist Ralph de Toledano; Karl Hess, Sen. Goldwater's chief speechwriter in 1964; M. Stanton Evans, editor of the Indianapolis *News;* Rep. John Ashbrook (R.-Ohio), chairman of the American Conservative Union; author and lecturer Philip Abbott Luce and David Jones, executive director of Young Americans for Freedom.

On the liberal side of the spectrum, *Human Events* was equally successful in bringing in some influential and knowledgeable individuals and from these discussions the students admit to having gained new insights and respect for their ideological adversaries. These speakers included Ben Albert, public relations director for the AFL-CIO's Committee on Political Education; William Rice, a staff member and former editorial writer for the Washington *Post*; Jack Broudy, news director for the Office of Education.

As for the field trips around Washington, they ranged from the Republican Congressional Campaign Committee to the State Department, from the White House to the British Embassy. These trips provided some of the most interesting moments of the entire summer.

At the State Department the students were ushered into the top-secret Operations Center, the "heartbeat" of the Administration during a foreign crisis; they saw mysterious flashing lights, hard-working task forces (the mid-summer Congo crisis was then in full-bloom) and classified maps and cables from around the world (kept well-covered while the students were there, of course).

At the White House, an assistant presidential press secretary showed the students around the press offices and was about to show them the President's private office when it was discovered that LBJ was busily working inside.

During these two tours the students sat in on press briefings given by the top information officers, Robert McCloskey at the State Department and George Christian at the White House. Neither briefing lasted very long and the students learned first-hand what many in the Nation's Capital often complain about: that the regular Washington press corps, at least those covering these two "beats," are not particularly diligent and do not ask too many prying or unfriendly questions. These experiences tended to confirm the students' suspicions that many Washington reporters rely on "handouts" and press releases for their so-called "stories."

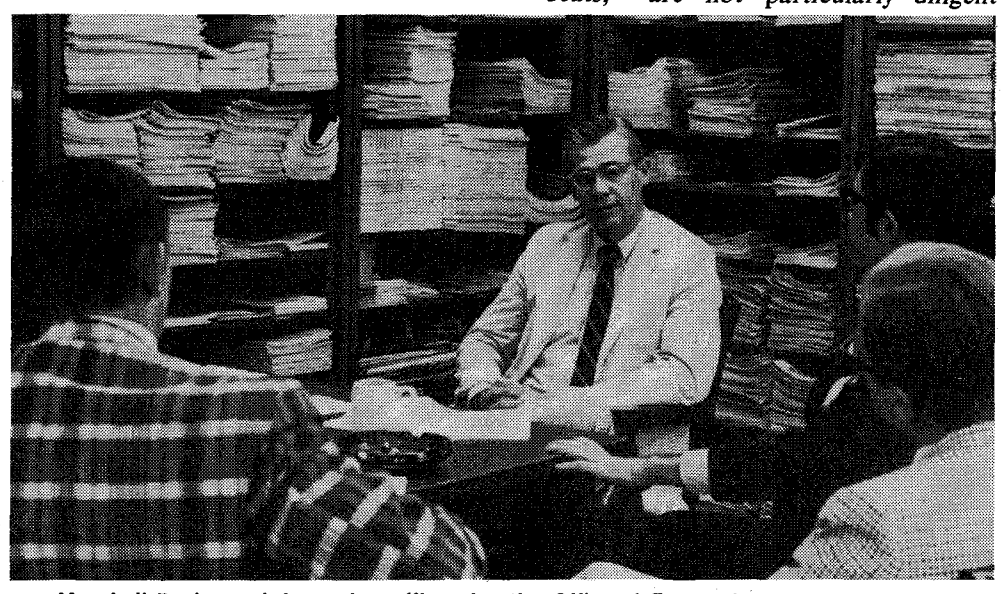
In the trip to the British Embassy, the *Human Events* interns chatted with three officials, two from the press office and another gentleman who watched over Southeast Asia developments for the embassy. These conversations offered the students some new and revealing insights into global diplomacy and the true nature of diplomatic negotiations; being young idealists, the students were not quite prepared to be brought face-to-face with the cynicism and lack of illusion which is inherent in international diplomacy. Yet, all agreed that the experience greatly enlightened their understanding of political science.

The short journey to the offices of the Republican Congressional Campaign Committee, and interview with the committee's public relations director, Paul Theis, provided the students with broad knowledge of this vital GOP campaign operation. And a quick trip to the Nixon for President headquarters demonstrated how a campaign to win the party nomination for an undeclared presidential candidate is organized.

And then, with the travel, discussion, research and writing completed, the seven college reporter-interns left for a brief vacation before returning to their studies; after the busy summer at *Human Events* most agreed they needed a rest.

The ultimate value of the *Human Events* Journalism School will not, of course, be apparent until the students are graduated from college and enter their careers. While some have definite plans for going into journalism, others are entertaining ideas of running for office, becoming lawyers and looking into other fields. After their summer in Washington, however, even these students are beginning to consider seriously a writing and reporting career.

In seeking support for this year's Journalism School, *Human Events'* editors stressed that since conservatives frequently, and justly, decried the prevalent liberal bias of the press, the most effective way to "right" this situation was to locate, educate and train aspiring conservative journalists. Everyone at *Human Events* feels that this summer's program was a good beginning and looks forward to continuing it next summer.



Marshall Peck, an information officer for the Office of Economic Opportunity, talks with Human Events journalism students. The students met with many government representatives during the summer.

'Southeast Asia War' Involves More Than Viet Nam

From the Allen-Scott Report

The Viet Nam war has spread into what many knowledgeable U.S. military officers are now privately calling the "Southeast Asia war."

Though few in Congress or throughout the country really understand this "war," it too has been escalating. The air and/or ground fighting extends throughout the entire Indochinese peninsula and touches six countries—Thailand, Laos, Cambodia and Communist China, as well as North and South Viet Nam.

Troops or military specialists, of one kind or the other, from these six nations are now involved, as well as those from the United States, North and South Korea, Australia, the Philippines, Russia, Cuba and several of the East European countries.

Outside of Viet Nam the fighting has been little publicized, but casualties have been steadily increasing on all fronts.

One illuminating example is the savage war in Laos, where casualties among the government's military forces have doubled in the past six months over previous similar periods.

An estimated 20,000 North Vietnamese troops and 11,000 Chinese Communist troops are in Laos in support of 25,000 pro-Communist Pathet Lao forces, according to U.S. intelligence estimates.

Opposing them in the battle to control the supply routes leading from North to South Viet Nam are 35,000 Royal Laotian troops, 1,200 Thai soldiers in Laotian uniforms, and more than 1,000 U.S. Special Forces troops.

The Thai and U.S. Special Forces troops are engaged in harassing actions, piloting helicopters, conducting special missions, and rescuing U.S. fliers downed while bombing the Ho Chi Minh Trail, which snakes its way through that so-called neutral nation.

In recent weeks the little-noted fighting in Laos has so intensified that officials of that government have appealed to both the U.S. and Thailand for additional military help.

Thailand, threatened in its northwest province by Communist guerrillas infiltrating through Laos from both North Viet Nam and China, has agreed to give Laos more help in exchange for a U.S. commitment to finance expansion of its armed forces by 50 per cent and modernization of equipment.

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A Few Days Traveling With the New Left

By ALICE WIDENER

Investigating committees of Congress trying to find out who is traveling where in our country and for what purpose in relation to radical-leftist activities might be much interested in the travelogue sent by Don and Carol Boner of Nashville, Tenn., to headquarters of the National Conference for New Politics, which held a Labor Day convention in Chicago. Don and Carol Boner were on a trip to round up delegates to attend the NCNP convention and wrote:

Report: July 29-August 11

Here in Nashville we had a meeting at St. Anselm's Episcopal Chapel on July 31. . . . The Nashville Committee for Alternatives to the War had the largest representation. Also the Tennessee Council on Human Relations, Middle Tennessee ACLU, *Motive* magazine, Peabody Vietnam Committee, North Nashville Project, Community Improvement Association, Organized Neighborhood of Edgehill (ONE), and SSOC. Also, a city councilman (Negro), a person who had run and lost for county Democratic chairman, VISTA and Metro Action Commission (OEO) field workers, and a food industrialist (who said he was more left than anybody in the room.). . . .

On Saturday, August 5 we traveled to Louisville, stopping first at the SCEF office. That evening we met with Dorcas Ruthenberg (SCEF treas.) and discussed possible contacts for NCNP. We met with Roger Woock (Vietnam Summer organizer) and got a different set of contacts. . . . We got a contact from SCEF we couldn't get to see but handed over to both Woock and the Baptist people—a guy working in a Negro neighborhood on OEO staff . . . . He has a group organized and is also connected with the newly organized Welfare Rights group. We talked to the secretary of the West End Community Council, a large Negro and white organization with neighborhood affiliates which Anne Braden has been active in from the beginning over three years ago.

At this point, it must be noted that Anne Braden is the wife of the notorious Carl Braden, who served a prison term for refusal to answer questions put to him by the House Committee on Un-American Activities.

The Don and Carol Boner report to NCNP headquarters in Chicago continues:

They want material. We asked others to follow up and raise New Politics with the council. . . . We went on to Charleston (W.Va.). . . . Monday we met with three staff people of Aid to Appalachian Youth Community Development, OEO funded. They have organized little groups . . . and had a list of 12 persons who wanted to go to the convention, 5 staff, 7 community. . . .

Carl Braden is active in ultra-leftist organizations in Tennessee.

We went to Beckeley Tuesday morning and talked with the CAP organizer. . . . We drove on to Pikesville, Ky., arriving after 4 that afternoon and talked with Al and Margaret McSurely and others working in that area. Al had just prepared a cover letter to send out the (NCNP) call newspaper to a list of people in community groups all over his area and down into Virginia. . . . We compiled mailing lists, discussed New Politics and its relationship with mountain whites, had supper and left around 8 for Knoxville, Tenn. . . .

We compiled a mailing list of about 175 for NCNP from Tenn., W. Va., and Ky. Then we began writing letters to follow up on our visits. We arranged to meet with Joe Sir of Tennessee Forum in Fayettesville, Tenn., this Saturday. Don will go to W. Tenn. shortly. . . . Don will plan on attending the Chicago meeting along with the Nashville delegation. . . . He will need a travel allowance and has applied for it. . . ."

The official call to New Politics—issued for the Chicago convention—describes our nation as "the scourge of the world." It orders radicals: "Don't mourn for America—Organize!"

Seems as how they really are organizing—inside the Office of Economic Opportunity supported groups, among white mountain folk and Negro housing development residents, in congressional offices on Capitol Hill, and in every kind of leftist united front possible to invent. And behind almost all the organizing is one relentless group—the Communist party, whose public relations director, Arnold Johnson, is cooperating closely with the NCNP convention steering committee.

(U.S.A. Syndicate)

Why Does Orville Freeman Fear Growth in Food Demand?

By DONALD I. ROGERS

Agriculture Secretary Orville Freeman's report on conditions down on the farm was almost gloomy. Between 500,000 and 600,000 people are leaving the farm for the city each year, he said, and there are now little more than 14 million people tilling the soil or milking cows compared to 30.5 million as recently as 1940.

With the American population expanding faster than its productive facilities, he pointed to the rather scary statistics that while farmers constituted 23 per cent of the pre-draft 1940 population, they represented only 6.4 per cent of last year's population. If this trend keeps up, Mr. Freeman said, no one will be on the farms by, say, the turn of the century. Then, of course, we'll all starve to death.

All this was calculated to give the government a stronger voice in the operations of farms, where, even the most cursory research shows, it now has stronger control than in any other industry. Since Mr. Freeman has difficulty peering into the future without seeing trouble for American farms, perhaps he might profit by looking into the past.

First, since government now virtually controls the economics of farming, he might try a little introspective research on why people are leaving the farms. Could it be too much government supervision? Could it be lack of opportunity to compete freely in the market place?

When the nation was first settled, everyone was a farmer. It was only a short time, however, before industrial demands took a few persons from agriculture, and the farming population began to diminish. It has been declining ever since in relation to the total population. It will do so as long as fundamental demands of industry are stronger than the fundamental economic manpower needs of farming.

The fact is, there have been enough foodstuffs grown to take care of all Americans at a fair market price, plus many additional millions of people, plus an abundance of foodstuff that had to be put in storage.

Now that the population is growing so rapidly and the consumption of food is mounting so sharply, it scares Mr. Freeman. It is also noteworthy that the same growth in demand for service and product likewise frightens the Post Office Department. More business to the Agriculture Department or the Post Office Department spells trouble. The same attitude is reflected by federal officials who are told that they must increase the construction of more public housing each year to cope with our growth. It scares them pitifully.

Can any American imagine General Motors being upset because of a sharp rise in demand for its automobiles? Can anyone envision some unit of the service industry comparable to the Post Office, like a laundry, for instance, bemoaning the fact that business is going to double?

And while the Public Housing people have been struggling to create 40,000 new units per year, the private home builders have been gleefully building more than one million annually complaining that there weren't more.

Mr. Freeman's fears are very real if he intends to increase the government's domination of agriculture and really nationalize that industry without going through the formality of nationalization, or socialization. Records show that no country with nationalized agriculture feeds its population adequately. The same records show that non-socialized farms have always produced enough for the countries in which they're located.

Left alone, farming will be the biggest growth business of the future, attracting increasing numbers of trained professionals with superior skills who will supply a growing market with food of ever-improving quality. That will be so if Mr. Freeman and those of a previous age can be induced to keep their hands off this vital, growing industry which asks nothing but the chance to grow.

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Columnist Admits Error in Pushing LBJ's Rat Bill

By WILLIAM RENTSCHLER

"Few people stumble while sitting down, but on this one you did."

I was dealt that sharp rap by the second-ranking Republican in Congress, Rep. Leslie C. Arends of Illinois, for a recent article I wrote chiding Congress for failing to pass the Johnson Administration's so-called "rat extermination" bill.

Six other Illinois Republicans in Congress likewise bombarded me for my statement that, by voting against the rat measure, GOP legislators "lost a rare opportunity to show they care, to demonstrate their concern for the suffering ghetto-dwellers."

You were hoodwinked, chorused my critics, charging that the proposed rat bill was phony as a three-dollar bill, duplicated at least three existing federal programs, and probably was "born" to be defeated, thus providing wily master-strategist LBJ with a tailor-made issue to use next year against those mean, hard-hearted, uncaring old Republicans.

Having waded carefully through the bounteous evidence served up by my conscientious congressional correspondents, I am convinced they were right in opposing this particular measure.

The facts add up to a fascinating case history in political chicanery by the Johnson Administration, and it may well be that a host of editorial writers, commentators and columnists all over America—including this one—were indeed taken in by what Rep. Arends labels "a Johnsonian policy ploy."

Hear what Arends, the wary, seasoned GOP whip, has to say further on this subject:

"On July 20, by a vote of 207 to 176, the House refused to consider the Rat Extermination Bill. *It was not a vote on the bill.* It was a vote against the rule by which the measure could be brought to the Floor, debated, read for amendment and acted on. Both President Johnson and Vice President Humphrey immediately seized on this vote to deride the Congress. There immediately followed a deluge of speeches, columns, cartoons and editorials likewise deriding the Congress for its apparent callous indifference to the lot of the poor.

"The rat bill became a cause célèbre. And it probably will be a feature of the 1968 election campaign. It will be dramatized as symbolic of the attitude of Congress, particularly the minority. It will be the answer most frequently made to the cause for the riots in our cities."

"Could it be," Arends asks, "that the rat bill was brought before the House in anticipation of its being rejected? This is not an unreasonable assumption. . . .

"What makes this all so very strange is the expeditious manner in which the bill went through the legislative machinery only to have the House summarily refuse even to consider it. . . . There are very, very few occasions when the House takes such summary action . . . . We will not be so rash as to suggest that the Administration secretly hoped for the defeat of this bill. But it can be truly said that they did little or nothing to ensure its passage when they surely knew the strong opposition to it. . . ."

Illinois' pretty and diligent congresslady, Charlotte Reid of Aurora, makes this point:

"In voting down the Administration's proposal, the House was *not* saying 'no' to a well-planned, well-programmed and well-budgeted course of action. On the contrary, it was vetoing a hastily assembled, overlapping proposal in a field where other federal programs are already operating."

Rep. Reid noted, for example, that Chicago alone has received $2.9 million in rat eradication funds through the poverty program in the past three years. Other rat control programs, largely dormant, exist in the Departments of the Interior and Health, Education and Welfare. This newest measure would have allocated $40 million to be doled out by a fourth agency, the Department of Housing and Urban Development.

"Would it not be far more sensible," Rep. Reid asks, "to consolidate and coordinate existing programs?"

Obviously, yes, but that, as she knows, is rarely the way of bureaucracy.

Rep. Reid asks other equally pertinent questions:

"Why are existing local and federal rat extermination programs unable to meet the need?

"Why was this bill, which was originally proposed as part of the Administration's omnibus housing bill, hurriedly detached and brought to the floor as a separate item?

"Why did the Administration not lobby harder for passage?

"Will the question become another political gambit to divert the attention of the American people from the failures of sagging 'Great Society' programs?"

There can be little doubt, as I said in my earlier column, that "the rat is a depressing symbol of the grim plight of the slum dweller, one more nerve-wracking burden on top of all his other woes." I believe, too, that "if rats could somehow be banished from the slums of America the psychological uplift would be incalculable. . . ."

The menace of rats remains to be dealt with.

But to propose a measure which is quite obviously inadequate and ill-conceived and doomed to fail is a gesture so cynical and cruel that it is beneath contempt.

To raise false hopes—as the pitchmen of the New Frontier and "Great Society" have done so often—and then to dash those hopes is to brew a cauldron of bitterness which must inevitably boil over into hate and despair, riots and bloodshed.

The perfidy of the unkept political promise is worse even than the rats.

Mr. Rentschler, whose column now appears in some 60 newspapers, is an Illinois businessman and civic leader. A former byline reporter for the Minneapolis Star & Tribune *and the Cincinnati* Times-Star, *he was a candidate for the U.S. Senate in the 1960 Republican primary in Illinois.*

'Slave Labor' Anniversary

From the Washington *Evening Star*

August 22 was the 20th anniversary of the effective date of the Taft-Hartley Act—a good time to take a glance back and a look ahead.

Taft-Hartley became law after Congress overrode a veto by President Truman. In his veto message the President said of the proposed new statute: "It would be a dangerous stride in the direction of a totally managed economy. It contains seeds of discord which would plague this nation for years to come." Neither of these dire predictions has come true.

For their part, the union leaders had a field day. The new law, they said, was a "slave labor" measure. Its key provision authorized mandatory 80-day "cooling off" periods in national emergency situations. The late William Green, head of the AFL, could hear the chains clanking as his enslaved union members dragged themselves to work.

Needless to say, all of this was bunk. The workingman has not been enslaved and the unions have not been destroyed. If anything, their capacity to wreck the economic life of the country is as great if not greater than before.

This is why we think the time has come to move on from Taft-Hartley to some system of labor courts in which all disputes which vitally affect the country would be settled—in the last analysis, if necessary, by binding decisions. This proposal invariably invokes the same outcries as in the case of Taft-Hartley—slave labor, totalitarianism, the destruction of unions, and so on.

We do not believe this sort of thing is any more true now than it was 20 years ago. In our modern society all disputes except labor disputes are settled through some sort of judicial procedure. The time has come to close this remaining gap in a country which boasts of living under the rule of law.

We think the politicians, despite their fear of reprisal at the polls, a fear which we do not believe has any basis in fact, will be forced in the national interest to take this last step.

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SPOTLIGHT ON CONGRESS

Israel's Rights

By REP. JOHN ASHBROOK (R.-Ohio)

It seems now that everyone has a prescribed course of action for Israel to follow in that tiny nation's postwar problems of what to do with occupied territory. The most notorious "occupiers" seem to be the most sanctimonious in their denunciations of the Israelis and they should, of course, be suspect in their demands. I personally believe that Israel should never give up Jerusalem, and should divest itself of occupied territory only when other conditions precedent have been accomplished. When India, the most sanctimonious of the lot, gives up the tiny nation of Goa which it gobbled up a few years ago and when the USSR releases its hold on satellite countries—or at least has free and open elections—then I would advocate that Israel cough up.

We tend to overlook one salient fact in this fickle and materialistic world—the right of national existence independent of what the big powers, the United Nations or so-called "world opinion" might think at that particular moment. I believe that Israel clearly has a right to exist. Its existence was threatened by Nasser's threat of extinction. In a rapid war which captured the imagination of most people in the world, Israel proved its determination and fighting spirit. It was a David and Goliath situation of biblical parallel. Israel still exists and it also has the self-evident right to determine the means to continue that existence.

Don't Draft Police

By REP. JACK McDONALD (R.-Mich.)

Intelligent, physically fit young men daily are being inducted into the armed forces from the ranks of the police and fire departments. A dangerous void is left that cannot be neglected. It is just as important to protect the lives and property of American citizens at home as it is to preserve freedom in Viet Nam. It is imperative that every city have adequate protection from those who seek to make our streets unsafe. Exempting law enforcement officials and firemen from the draft and encouraging young men to pursue careers in public service is one answer to the urban warfare that persists today in the United States.

New Aid Approach

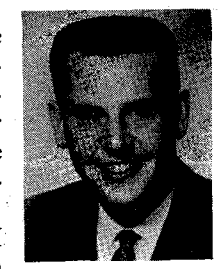
By SEN. NORRIS COTTON (R.-N.H.)

We shall never regain control of our foreign aid program by shaving a few hundred million here and there. The only way to bring it to earth is for the Congress to rebel and reject just one foreign aid bill. Within two weeks the Administration and the State Department would come back with a bill cut down to size and, I hope, with some of the sham and secrecy torn off. That's why, in 1963, I started casting protest votes against foreign aid bills. That's why I voted against this one. In 1965 the Senate formally recognized that we should clean the slate and start all over again. It voted to end the foreign aid program in two years and, in the meantime, to plan an entirely new approach—carefully pruned. Nothing came of that.

Start ABM Now

By REP. GLENARD LIPSCOMB (R.-Calif.)

There is mounting evidence that steps should be taken now to provide for an effective antiballistic missile (ABM) defense system. This is a matter which has been reviewed in depth over recent years by the House Defense Appropriations subcommittee on which I serve. Funds to begin deployment of the ABM have been appropriated and are available for this purpose. The secretary of defense has, however, delayed ABM deployment.



The problem is getting more serious. Its urgency was underscored by a report issued by the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy containing findings that Communist China may have a capability of attacking the United States with nuclear missiles within several years, conceivably as early as 1970-71. The Soviets have been building and deploying their own ABM system for some time. Many responsible parties are joining in the call for deployment of an ABM defense system. The need for it is clear, for we must be prepared to meet the challenge the ABM missile threat poses to our national security and welfare.

Congress has recessed for a Labor Day vacation and will reconvene September 11. Next week on this page Human Events **will review the major bills the Senate and House still must consider before final adjournment of this session.**

Local Responsibility

By REP. DAVID HENDERSON (D.-N.C.)

The teen-ager throwing a Molotov cocktail and the woman looting a supermarket are the responsibility of state and local authorities acting under state and local law, and it is my opinion that city officials alert to the problems of their own communities can and should do far more than they have done, both to alleviate the problems and conditions which lead to riots, and to take firm and decisive action to stop them when they occur and deal strictly with those who participate in them. There have been too many instances, however, of riots following immediately the arrival of travelling professional troublemakers like Stokely Carmichael, and it is clearly the responsibility of the federal government to deal with interstate troublemakers of his ilk.

□ □ □

REP. JOHN T. MYERS (R.-Ind.) says that of the $7.5 billion spent by Orville Freeman's Department of Agriculture, only $3.3 billion, or less than half, goes to farmers. The other $4.2 billion is spent on bureaucratic salaries, "overhead," public welfare programs and foreign aid.

House Passes Foreign Aid Bill, 202-194

Following is the 202-to-194 rollcall vote by which the House on August 26 passed the $2.87-billion foreign aid bill which was nearly $600 million under the amount requested by the Administration:

FOR THE MEASURE—202
Democrats—150

Adams (Wash.)
Addabbo (N.Y.)
Albert (Okla.)
Anderson (Tenn.)
Annunzio (Ill.)
Ashley (Ohio)
Aspinall (Colo.)
Barrett (Pa.)
Bingham (N.Y.)
Blatnik (Minn.)
Boggs (La.)
Boland (Mass.)
Brademas (Ind.)
Brasco (N.Y.)
Brooks (Tex.)
Burke (Mass.)
Burton (Calif.)
Carey (N.Y.)
Celler (N.Y.)
Cohelan (Calif.)
Conyers (Mich.)
Corman (Calif.)
Culver (Iowa)
Daddario (Conn.)
Daniels (N.J.)
Dawson (Ill.)
Delaney (N.Y.)
Dent (Pa.)
Diggs (Mich.)
Dingell (Mich.)
Donohue (Mass.)
Dow (N.Y.)
Downing (Va.)
Dulski (N.Y.)
Eckhardt (Tex.)
Edmondson (Okla.)
Edwards (Calif.)
Eilberg (Pa.)
Evans (Colo.)
Farbstein (N.Y.)
Fascell (Fla.)
Feighan (Ohio)
Flood (Pa.)
Foley (Wash.)
Ford, William (Mich.)
Fraser, (Minn.)
Freidel (Md.)
Fulton (Tenn.)
Gallagher (N.J.)
Garmatz (Md.)
Gibbons (Fla.)
Gilbert (N.Y.)
Gonzalez (Tex.)
Gray (Ill.)
Green (Ore.)
Green (Pa.)
Griffiths (Mich.)
Hamilton (Ind.)
Hanley (N.Y.)
Hansen (Wash).
Hardy (Va.)
Hathaway (Me.)
Hechler (W. Va.)
Helstoski (N.J.)
Hicks (Wash.)
Holifield (Calif.)
Howard (N.J.)
Irwin (Conn.)
Jacobs (Ind.)
Joelson (N.J.)
Johnson (Calif.)
Jones (Ala.)
Karsten (Mo.)
Karth (Minn.)
Kastenmeier (Wis.)
Kazen (Tex.)
Kelly (N.Y.)
King (Calif.)
Kirwan (Ohio)
Kluczynski (Ill.)
Kyros (Me.)
Leggett (Calif.)
McCarthy (N.Y.)
McFall (Calif.)
Machen (Md.)
Madden (Ind.)
Mahon (Tex.)
Matsunaga (Hawaii)
Meeds (Wash.)
Miller (Calif.)
Minish (N.J.)
Mink (Hawaii)
Monagan (Conn.)
Moorhead (Pa.)
Morgan (Pa.)
Multer (N.Y.)
Murphy (Ill.)
Murphy (N.Y.)
Nedzi (Mich.)
Nix (Pa.)
O'Hara (Ill.)
O'Hara (Mich.)
Olsen (Mont.)
Ottinger (N.Y.)
Patten (N.J.)
Pepper (Fla.)
Perkins (Ky.)
Philbin (Mass.)
Pickle (Tex.)
Pike (N.Y.)
Price (Ill.)
Rees (Calif.)
Resnick (N.Y.)
Reuss (Wis.)
Rhodes (Pa.)
Rodino (N.J.)
Rogers (Colo.)
Ronan (Ill.)
Rooney (N.Y.)
Rooney (Pa.)
Rosenthal (N.Y.)
Rostenkowski (Ill.)
Roybal (Calif.)
Ryan (N.Y.)
St. Germain (R.I.)
St. Onge (Conn.)
Scheuer (N.Y.)
Selden (Ala.)
Sisk (Calif.)
Slack (W. Va.)
Smith (Iowa)
Staggers (W. Va.)
Stratton (N.Y.)
Sullivan (Mo.)
Teague (Tex.)
Tenzer (N.Y.)
Tiernan (R.I.)
Tunney (Calif.)
Udall (Ariz.)
Ullman (Ore.)
Van Deerlin (Calif.)
Vanik (Ohio)
Vigorito (Pa.)
Waldie (Calif.)
White (Tex.)
Wolff (N.Y.)
Wright (Tex.)
Yates (Ill.)
Young (Tex.)
Zablocki (Wis.)

Republicans—52

Arends (Ill.)
Bates (Mass.)
Bell (Calif.)
Biester (Pa.)
Bolton (Ohio)
Broomfield (Mich.)
Brotzman (Colo.)
Button (N.Y.)
Cahill (N.J.)
Cleveland (N.H.)
Conte (Mass.)
Corbett (Pa.)
Dellenback (Ore.)
Dwyer (N.J.)
Esch (Mich.)
Findley (Ill.)
Gerald Ford (Mich.)
Frelinghuysen (N.J.)
Fulton (Pa.)
Goodell (N.Y.)
Gude (Md.)
Halleck (Ind.)
Halpern (N.Y.)
Heckler (Mass.)
Horton (N.Y.)
Hosmer (Calif.)
Keith (Mass.)
Kupferman (N.Y.)
Lloyd (Utah)
McDade (Pa.)
MacGregor (Minn.)
Mailliard (Calif.)
Mathias (Md.)
Mayne (Iowa)
Morse (Mass.)
Morton (Md.)
Pelly (Wash.)
Pirnie (N.Y.)
Pollock (Alaska)
Quie (Minn.)
Railsback (Ill.)
Reid (N.Y.)
Robison (N.Y.)
Schweiker (Pa.)
Smith (N.Y.)
Springer (Ill.)
Stafford (Vt.)
Taft (Ohio)
Teague (Calif.)
Whalen (Ohio)
Widnall (N.J.)
Wydler (N.Y.)

AGAINST THE MEASURE—194

Democrats—70

Abbitt (Va.)
Abernethy (Miss.)
Andrews (Ala.)
Ashmore (S.C.)
Baring (Nev.)
Bennett (Fla.)
Bevill (Ala.)
Brinkley (Ga.)
Brown (Calif.)
Burleson (Tex.)
Casey (Tex.)
Colmer (Miss.)
Davis (Ga.)
De La Garza (Tex.)
Dorn (S.C.)
Dowdy (Tex.)
Edwards (La.)
Flynt (Ga.)
Fountain (N.C.)
Fuqua (Fla.)
Galifianakis (N.C.)
Gathings (Ark.)
Gettys (S.C.)
Hagan (Ga.)
Haley (Fla.)
Hebert (La.)
Henderson (N.C.)
Hull (Mo.)
Hungate (Mo.)
Ichord (Mo.)
Jarman (Okla.)
Jones (Mo.)
Jones (N.C.)
Kornegay N.C.)
Landrum (Ga.)
Lennon (N.C.)
Long (La.)
Long (Md.)
McMillan (S.C.)
Marsh (Va.)
Mills (Ark.)
Montgomery (Miss.)
Morris (N.M.)
Natcher (Ky.)
Nichols (Ala.)
O'Neal (Ga.)
Passman (La.)
Pool (Tex.)
Pryor (Ark.)
Randall (Mo.)
Rarick (La.)
Rivers (S.C.)
Roberts (Tex.)
Rogers (Fla.)
Roush (Ind.)
Satterfield (Va.)
Shipley (Ill.)
Sikes (Fla.)
Steed (Okla.)
Stephens (Ga.)
Stubblefield (Ky.)
Stuckey (Ga.)
Taylor (N.C.)
Tuck (Va.)
Waggonner (La.)
Walker (N.M.)
Watts (Ky.)
Whitener (N.C.)
Whitten (Miss.)
Wilson (Calif.)

Republicans—124

Adair (Ind.)
Anderson (Ill.)
Andrews (N.D.)
Ashbrook (Ohio)
Battin (Mont.)
Belcher (Okla.)
Berry (S.D.)
Betts (Ohio)
Blackburn (Ga.)
Bow (Ohio)
Bray (Ind.)
Brock (Tenn.)
Brown (Mich.)
Broyhill (N.C.)
Broyhill (Va.)
Buchanan (Ala.)
Burke (Fla.)
Burton (Utah)
Bush (Tex.)
Byrnes (Wis.)
Carter (Ky.)
Cederberg (Mich.)
Chamberlain (Mich.)
Clancy (Ohio)
Don Clausen (Calif.)
Del Clawson (Calif.)
Collier (Ill.)
Conable (N.Y.)
Cowger (Ky.)
Cramer (Fla.)
Cunningham (Neb.)
Curtis (Mo.)
Davis (Wis.)
Denney (Neb.)
Derwinski (Ill.)
Devine (Ohio)
Dickinson (Ala.)
Dole (Kan.)
Duncan (Tenn.)
Edwards (Ala.)
Eshleman (Pa.)
Fino (N.Y.)
Gardner (N.C.)
Gross (Iowa)
Grover (N.Y.)
Gubser (Calif.)
Gurney (Fla.)
Hall (Mo.)
Hammerschmidt (Ark.)
Hansen (Idaho)
Harrison (Wyo.)
Harsha (Ohio)
Harvey (Mich.)
Hunt (N.J.)
Hutchinson (Mich.)
Johnson (Pa.)
Jonas (N.C.)
King (N.Y.)
Kleppe (N.D.)
Kuykendall (Tenn.)
Kyl (Iowa)
Laird (Wis.)
Langen (Minn.)
Latta (Ohio)
Lipscomb (Calif.)
Lukens (Ohio)
McClory (Ill.)
McClure (Idaho)
McCulloch (Ohio)
McDonald (Mich.)
Martin (Neb.)
May (Wash.)
Meskill (Conn.)
Michel (Ill.)
Miller (Ohio)
Minshall (Ohio)
Moore (W. Va.)
Mosher (Ohio)
Myers (Ind.)
Nelsen (Minn.)
O'Konski (Wis.)
Pettis (Calif.)
Poff (Va.)
Price (Tex.)
Quillen (Tenn.)
Reid (Ill.)
Reifel (S.D.)
Reinecke (Calif.)
Rhodes (Ariz.)
Riegle (Mich.)
Roth (Del.)
Rumsfeld (Ill.)
Ruppe (Mich.)
Sandman (N.J.)
Schadeberg (Wis.)
Scherle (Iowa)
Schneebeli (Pa.)
Scott (Va.)
Shriver (Kan.)
Skubitz (Kan.)
Smith (Calif.)
Smith (Okla.)
Snyder (Ky.)
Stanton (Ohio)
Steiger (Ariz.)
Steiger (Wis.)
Talcott (Calif.)
Thompson (Ga.)
Thomson (Wis.)
Utt (Calif.)
Vander Jagt (Mich.)
Wampler (Va.)
Watkins (Pa.)
Watson (S.C.)
Whalley (Pa.)
Wiggins (Calif.)
Williams (Pa.)
Bob Wilson (Calif.)
Winn (Kan.)
Wyatt (Ore.)
Wylie (Ohio)
Wyman (N.H.)
Zion (Ind.)
Zwach (Minn.)

Recorded for, but not actually voting, Democrats — O'Neill (Mass.) Thompson (N.J.). Giaimo (Conn.) Holland (Pa.) Fallon (Md.) Hawkins (Calif.) Moss (Calif.) Byrne (Penn.) Purcell (Tex.); Republican—Erlenborn (Ill.)

Recorded against, but not actually voting, Democrats—Blanton (Tenn.) Evins (Tenn.) Everett (Tenn.) Williams (Miss.) Cabell (Tex.) Willis (La.) Hanna (Calif.) Fisher (Tex.) Republicans—Saylor (Penn.) Brown (Ohio).

Absent or not voting, 17. Vacancies 2. Total membership 435.

White House Pressure

Export Control Act Needs Control

By REP. CHARLES M. TEAGUE (R.-Calif.)

The major purpose of the Export Control Act is to provide for a system of controls, for national security purposes, over proposed U.S. shipments to overseas points. Unfortunately, the law is being circumvented through its administration by the Office of Export Control in the Department of Commerce.

There are good reasons for this law and why it should be vigorously enforced. It should be administered in such a way as to require thorough and objective evaluation of all applications for export licenses. But there is a multiplicity of evidence that some of these applications are being rubber-stamped, under White House pressure. This is particularly true of applications relating to strategic scientific research equipment destined to Communist-bloc countries.

In accord with the Administration's policy of "bridge building to the East," there appears to be what I would term almost an Administration fetish to make more and more equipment, supplies and technical data available to Communist-bloc nations.

For instance, here is an excerpt from a memorandum to all personnel of the Office of Export Control, dated April 28, 1967, from Director Rauer H. Meyer: "The President's scientific advisor, Dr. Hornig, is concerned over reported delays in our licensing of research instruments for scientific laboratories in Eastern Europe. . . . Because of the White House interest in this special group of applications, I want each of you to be especially watchful for them . . . whenever you receive one for processing. In this way, the front office will be in a better position to keep the difficult cases moving steadily forward."

This type of urgency and pressure is precisely what the Export Control Act is intended to prevent. Each application is supposed to be considered strictly on its merits, with interests of national security paramount. But, with the Act being administered with almost complete disregard of congressional intent, an angry group of 90 House Members has jointly sponsored a resolution calling for creation of a special committee of nine members to be charged with responsibility for studying and investigating this entire situation.

I hope such a committee can be activated quickly, because there has been a stepped-up flow of licenses for export of scientific materials to Communist-bloc nations since the word came down "to keep the difficult cases moving steadily forward." There is an inordinate sense of immediacy in this instruction that is suspect on its face.

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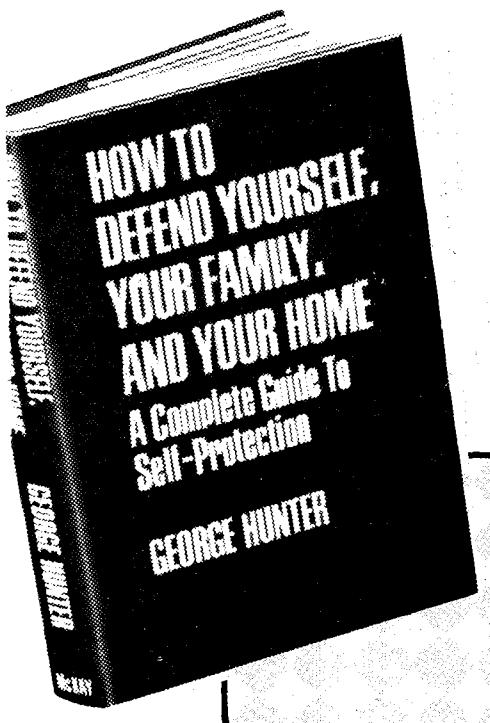

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As with accident insurance, we dearly hope you never have to use what you will get out of this book. But merely *having* all this information is the best guarantee you will never be faced with criminal attack. (Even if you yourself are a burly ex-Marine and feel no need for this book, remember, your wife and children are different.)

Whether you live in a big city, a posh suburb (where crime is growing fastest) or a small town . . . in a house or an apartment, author George Hunter understands your security problems. Not only has he written and lectured widely on the subject; this book is based on data from organizations like the FBI, the New York City police, the U.S. Army and the National Rifle Association. How much of the following information do you honestly know right now? And yet your safety and your very life, your wife's, your child's, could depend on your knowing *any one* of these facts:

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How the skilled housebreaker differs from the drug addict and the sex criminal.

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